The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, per week 12½ cents; subscribers by mail (one year), $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary, and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, (52 issued), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; and one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1874. NO. 32.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial, NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

The British Crop Prospects---Complications between France and Spain---The Carlist Cause on the Wane---The Von Arnim Trouble Still Upsetted---The Argentine Revolution Progressing.

England.

THE LONDON WHEAT CROP.

LONDON, October 12.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the crop prospects, says: "The weather for the week past has been rough, cold and rainy, but there have been sufficient intervals of fine weather to allow farmers to work their land and proceed with their sowing, except in the North, where there have been some disastrous floods. The downward course of the prices of wheat is not yet ended. The moderate gain in quantity seems a real misfortune to mowers. The same depression in prices rules abroad, and may lead to the illusion that we have a double crop, but it must be remembered that Egypt having exchanged cereals for cotton, another source of supply is cut off. As consumption proceeds, the bottom of the well may be reached."

ANOTHER IMPERIAL VISIT.

The Empress of Russia visits the Duchess of Edinburg here on Friday next. On her arrival she proceeds to Eastwell Park, Kent, the residence of the Duke of Edinburg. The occasion of her visit is the approaching accouchement of the Duchess of Edinburg, which is expected at the end of the present month.

A NEW AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELD.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 16th ult., are received. Another diamond field has been discovered near Phillipstown.

Spain.

WITHDRAWAL OF GEN. DORREGARAY.

BRUSSELS, October 12.—A special dispatch to the *Independence Belge* from Bayonne, says that the withdrawal of General Dorregaray from the service of Don Carlos has made a bad impression upon the royalist soldiers. The Republicans now have possession of the left bank of the river Ebro.

ANOTHER CARLIST DEFEAT.

MADRID, October 12.—Official dispatches have been received reporting that the band of Carlists under Lozano have been completely defeated by a force of Republicans near Fortuna. General Cabrera refuses to join Don Carlos.

A SEVERE ENGAGEMENT.

MADRID, October 12.—A severe engagement which lasted ten hours took place on the 9th inst., between the Republican army and three thousand Carlists, at Arisja di Navarra. The latter lost fifty killed and wounded, and withdrew to Estella. Don Carlos has arrived at Puente la Reina.

France.

THE ELECTIONS COMPLETED.

PARIS, October 12.—The districts which failed of choice one week ago, held a second election yesterday, completing the election for Councils-General. The following is the total result: Republicans elected 672; Monarchists elected 601; Bonapartists elected 155. The Republicans have a majority in 58 Councils, the Monarchists in 44, and in three departments the Councils are equally divided.

FRANCO-SPANISH COMPLICATIONS.

PARIS, October 12.—The Government has received an official communication from the Spanish Government, remonstrating in an imperious and irritating tone against the alleged violation by France of the neutrality laws. Special reference was made to the assistance said to have been rendered to the Carlists in their operations in the North and aids extended to the Carlist refugees seeking asylums in France and Switzerland. The facilities granted to the Carlists in transporting arms and supplies across the border are also made the subject of complaints. The remonstrance seriously embarrassed the Cabinet, and has rendered it exceedingly difficult for them to preserve their official dignity and at the same time avoid embroiling the country in a quarrel with Spain, which would involve the interposition of Germany, and probably open the way to another European war.

Germany.

LATEST OF THE VON ARNIM CASE.

BERLIN, October 12.—Count Von Arnim will be removed to-morrow to a sanitary establishment, where he will be guarded by two policemen. His trial will soon take place, and it is intended that the case shall be disposed of before the opening of the German Diet.

It is reported on semi-official authority, that Von Arnim's crime is treason against the German Government during his ambassadorship in Paris, and that the papers demanded by Bismarck will clearly convict Von Arnim.

Italy.

THEIRS AT FLORENCE.

FLORENCE, October 12.—Ex-President Theirs addressed the French residents here to-day. He declared his firm belief in the success of the Republic in France. He acknowledged that he formerly opposed Italian unity, but explained that he did so solely because of its consequences on general politics. Now that unity was an accomplished fact, his only object was to promote cordial friendship between France and Italy. The French people would never permit any government to disturb the existing relations between the two countries.

South America.

MANIFESTO FROM GEN. MITRE.

RIO JANEIRO, October 12.—A dispatch from Montevideo dated yesterday, says that Gen. Mitre has issued a manifesto announcing that he has assumed command of the insurgent forces in the Argentine States. He declares that he does not seek power and that if a successful issue to the movement is reached, he will retire to private life.

Gen. Mitre's partizans in Montevideo are buying arms, enlisting recruits and negotiating for the purchase of three steamers. Two slight encounters between the insurgents and the Government forces have taken place outside of the city of Buenos Ayres. An engagement is reported in the North, the result of which is unknown.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 12.—The steamship France, from Liverpool to New York, returned to the former port on the 10th inst., disabled.

LIVERPOOL, October 12.—The steamships Castalia and City of Chester, from New York, and Circasian, from Quebec, have arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 12, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £52,000. Consols for money 92⅝@92¾; for account 92⅝@92¾. United States 'sixes' of 1881, 105¾; do. 1867, 106¾; 10-40's, 103¾; new 5's, 104¾. New York Central, 99; Erie, 25½; do. preferred, 46.

FRANKFORT, October 12.—United States bonds 5-20s, 102, 97½.

PARIS, October 12.—Rentes 62 francs.

LIVERPOOL, October 12.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9¼; Orleans 9¾d. Sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 7,000 American. Beef, 87s. Breadstuffs quiet.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE INDIANS.

Visit of the Presidential Party to the Indian Territory---Reception of the Cherokee Nation.

VINITIA, INDIAN TERRITORY, October 12.—The President, in company with Secretary Borie, General Harney, and others, arrived here this evening. Hundreds of Cherokees turned out to see the Great Father. Colonel Boudinot was selected to address the President, which he did at some length, alluding to the progress in civilization of the four Indian nations which inhabited that country, and to the measures uniformly recommended by the President for the benefit of the Indians. Three hearty cheers were then given the President, when he replied as follows: "It affords me great pleasure to visit your beautiful country—a country which I have never seen before, though I have been far on all sides of it. It is rich in soil and of surpassing beauty. Without saying anything at this time about the policy which I think should be adopted with regard to this Territory, I will say that I am pleased with such evidences of advancement among you, and hope you will be encouraged in cultivating the soil of so rich and magnificent a country."

The party of capitalists, numbering about fifty, escorted by Colonel Talmage, General Superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, arrived at Vinitia at 2:30, and passed down the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad to Chanteau station. This is the largest party and represents the most money that ever visited the Indian Territory. At the place they met the President's party, and cordial greetings were exchanged. They will go to Emporia and over the Atcheson, Texas and Santa Fe Railroad to Atcheson and to Kansas City.

OFFICIAL DEMONSTRATON BY THE CHOCTAWS.

At Caddo, Choctaw Nation, the Governor of the Nation, the Legislature, Judges of the Courts, and other officers of the Choctaw government, together with a large number of citizens, met the President's party. Mr. McGee King, on the part of the Governor, made the welcoming speech to the President, thanking him and the great white race for the civilization and progress the Indian had made, and especially for the friendship the President had always shown towards the Indian people. The venerable Governor Pythenlin acted as interpreter. The President, in reply, spoke as follows: "I have been very much gratified in passing through your country to note so many evidences of progress among your people. I am glad to see you engaged in the raising of stock, and I think in a country so well adapted as this to that branch of industry, you cannot fail to become wealthy and prosperous. I have always endeavored to protect the Indians from wrong and injustice, and to give them every civil right. In future years, should I again have the pleasure of passing through your country, I hope to see great fields of cotton and other products that your soil and climate are so well adapted to produce. I have no doubt but that in time you will become among the most wealthy citizens of the United States. You have a soil and climate that justifies me in saying this to you. I am much pleased to meet so many citizens of the Choctaw Nation."

THE RECEPTION BY THE CREEK NATION.

At Muskogee, Creek Nation, about fifty members of the Creek Council, the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House, came from Okomulgee, the capital of the Nation, to greet the President. There was a very large concourse of citizens at the depot. A joint committee of the Senate and House was instructed to present the welcome to the President. Pleasant Porter delivered the following address:

MR. PRESIDENT:—The Creek Council, now in session, instructed me to express to you their appreciation of the great honor you have conferred upon them in visiting the Indian Territory, and the Indian race look upon you as the friend of their people. They feel confident that you, while occupying the elevated station you now fill with so much honor to the whole country, will guard sacredly the rights of all, however weak and defenceless they may be. In behalf of all the people, and with sentiments of high regard for you personally, we bid you welcome to our country.

The President replied in much the same terms as at other points, thanking the people for their welcome and commending their progress in the arts of civilization.

Colonel W. P. Ross and a number of prominent Cherokees greeted the President with a warm greeting, and a hearty welcome. At different stations along the lines of roads, hundreds of people crowded the depots to welcome the President. The reception of the President at Muskogee is the last public demonstration to the President's party. It will long be remembered by the people of the Indian Territory as it is the first President that ever visited their country.

THE PARTY AND THEIR PLANS.

The following comprises the President's party: The President and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Borie, Miss Borie and General Babcock. At St. Louis the party was joined by General Harney, Mrs. John Dent, and Miss Shields. General Sheridan met the party at Sedalia and accompanied them to Denison. On his return to Caddo he took his departure for Fort Sill. The entire party are the guests of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and are escorted by Col. R. S. Stevens, General Manager of the railroad. They go by special trains over the various lines of railway to Fort Leavenworth, and thence to Springfield and Chicago.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONGRESS.

Relations with the Anglican Church---Animated Discussion of the Subject by the Convention at New York.

NEW YORK, October 12.—In the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church this morning, Henry Wandixum, a full-blooded Dakota Indian, was presented as a lay delegate, and the occasion was utilized by remarks from Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, Rev. Mr. Wells, and S. B. Ruggles, Esq., of New Jersey.

A message from the House of Bishops informed the House of Deputies, that the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates concurring, they had adopted a resolution consenting to and ratifying the formation of a new diocese in Ohio, to be composed of that portion lying south of the line running along the south line of Mercer, Shelby, Logan, Union, Marion, Monroe, Knox, Coshocton, Tuscarawas, Harrison and Jefferson counties.

The resolutions offered by Dr. Schenck, favoring the attendance of the Convention at the next Ecumenical Church Congress, were then taken up to be acted upon, and Rev. M. Meade, of Connecticut, opposed their passage in a spirit exhibiting great animosity toward the English Church. He said they were asked to consent to let Bishops act in this farce, for it was nothing else. He claimed that the Church of England had been always hostile to the Church of America, and was not the mother church, but could only be regarded as a kind of stepmother. They ought to regard the Church of Scotland as a closer relationship to them than the Church of England.

Rev. Dr. Schenck replied, in support of his motion, and argued that the meeting of the Church Congress in England was not for the propagation of any dogma or theory, but only for communion, like this body here, for the mutual interest of the Church. He thought they were making too much of the matter, which was only one of formality or courtesy.

Rev. Dr. Morton, of Virginia, and Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Massachusetts, spoke on the same subject. The latter said the resolution was gratuitous in one respect, and full of mischief in another. If the conference was to be only a social gathering, the House of Deputies had no occasion to say a word upon the subject. If it was, as he believed, the aim of the whole movement to organize a grand synod of all English speaking churches with the Archbishop of Canterbury as primate, it should be strenuously opposed at the outset. The American Church had been built up under many difficulties, one of the most serious in its early days being the charges brought against it that it was non-Republican in its character, and not adapted to our institutions. Were we ready now to surrender this dear church, and become an integral part of the Church of England? If any of the bishops choose to go to conference and could get their expenses paid, they might go and enjoy themselves, though no more honorary degrees might be awaiting them. But he deprecated in the most earnest manner, any attempt by this Convention to give their visit an official character. The Convention then took a recess.

After recess, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York, in speaking on the resolution offered by Dr. Schenck, said that he was opposed to the church with which he was connected as a layman, yielding one jot of her independence, and he would go to the last extremity to prevent any alteration. But at the same time, he thought the Church Congress at Lambeth would not conflict or interfere with the interests of the American Church, and he was therefore in favor of the invitation being accepted. He was not afraid of the two churches coming together and having a friendly talk and an interchange of thought; but as to any other measures they should contemplate with regard to changes in the relations between the churches, he was now, and ever would be, strongly opposed to them. He would propose a modification of the resolution favoring co-operation and not conjunction between the bodies.

Rev. Dr. Paret, of Central Pennsylvania, offered an amendment to Dr. Schenck's motion suggesting that the House of Deputies having received from the Bishop of Lichfield an intimation that an invitation to attend the Church Congress at Lambeth would be extended to them, the whole matter be allowed to lie over to await definite information from the House of Bishops upon the subject.

Rev. Dr. Leeds thought that the American Church, being national, should endeavor to preserve its nationality. A motion was made by a delegate from New Jersey to lay the entire subject on the table, which involved the calling of the roll. The motion was lost by a vote of 75 to 2, one vote being divided. In the clerical vote there were 40 nays to one aye, and in the lay vote, 35 nays to one aye, the vote from Tennessee being divided. The question on the adoption of the amendment offered by Rev. Dr. Paret, was put to the body and discussion was opened anew. Dr. Adams, of Louisiana, proposed an amendment to be substituted for the previous amendment, and while reading it, was frequently interrupted by laughter caused by his emphatic and smooth delivery. The amendment was as follows:

Resolved, That we hereby desire the reassembling of the Lambeth Conference, and we hope that all the bishops personally may attend according to the best of their judgment, and when uttering this expression of opinion, we hereby most solemnly and emphatically declare that the church in these United States is not in any sense a member or branch of the Anglican Communion, but only a sister church, preaching the same faith, and our faith and belief is, that it will in future be the church of the whole people of this great land; and we request the Bishops of our church, who attend the second Lambeth Conference, to take their stand most distinctly upon this ground.

This was seconded, when Rev. Benjamin Rogers, of Texas, offered the following as a substitute for the whole matter:

Resolved, That all exchanges of friendly greeting, of all evidences of communion of spirit, in the bonds of peace between the Church of England, and the Church of America are especially welcome to this body.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be communicated to the House of Bishops.

The question being put on the substitute a division was called for which resulted in the substitute being carried by a vote of 108 ayes to 96 nays. The question on the amended resolution was then put to the house and carried, after which the Convention adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Uselessness of the Spanish Claims Commission.

Gov. Jewell and the Claim Agents.

Explanation of the Postmaster General's Position.

THE TENNESSEE OUTRAGES.

Letter from the Attorney General---The United States Courts will Try the Murderers.

MEETING OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 12, 1874.

The Spanish Claims Commission.

General Sickles, while representing the United States Government at Madrid, concluded with the Spanish Government an agreement for the appointment of a commission to hear and determine the claims of citizens of the United States for injuries committed against their persons and property by the authorities in Cuba since October, 1868. This commission, as soon as the ratifications were exchanged, commenced its sittings in Washington. A large number of claims of American citizens were presented but great difficulty was experienced in obtaining the necessary testimony from Spanish subjects. The result has been that nothing practical has been obtained from the labors of the Commission and, in fact, for a long time past, it has scarcely pretended to transact any business. It is understood that on the assembling of Congress the President will call its attention to this matter, leave with that body the responsibility of taking such further action as may be necessary to secure to American citizens redress from wrongs committed on their persons or property in Cuba.

The Claim Agents and the Postoffice Department.

Postmaster General Jewell does not wish it to be understood that he has issued a peremptory order forbidding the transaction of business with his department by claim agents. He has only determined to prevent, so far as he can, any imposition being practiced by these parties upon persons who have business with his department. Whenever he is satisfied that those who have business with his department can transact it as well and as expeditiously in person, or by direct correspondence, he will refuse to recognize claim agents, but where he is satisfied that the latter can be of benefit to those whom they profess to represent, he will conduct the business through them. It will thus be seen that Governor Jewell's action will be entirely for the public interest, and is so intended.

Severe Sentence for Arson.

In the Criminal Court of this city to-day, Judge Humphreys sentenced four house burners to imprisonment in the penitentiary for terms running from thirteen to nineteen years. The announcement of this severe punishment, has been received with the greatest satisfaction by the entire community, as the crime of arson has become of alarming frequency in Washington for the last few months.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 12, 1874.

THE GIBSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE, CASES—

LETTER OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The telegram of Governor Brown, of Tennessee, to the President a few weeks ago, requesting that the United States withdraw their action concerning the trial of the Gibson county outlaws, in order that the State might deal with them, having been referred to the Attorney General, and by that officer referred to the United States Attorney for the Western district of Tennessee, the latter, in response thereto, forwards a long report of the history of the outrages alleged to have been committed. He alludes to the arrest of black men in that neighborhood, details of which have been heretofore published, and makes particular reference to the case of sixteen negro prisoners taken from jail recently and hanged, and says that as soon as these facts were properly brought to his attention, he caused warrants to be issued for the apprehension of such of the persons as he believed to be guilty, from testimony in his possession. Sixteen men are already been indicted and others will probably be as soon as testimony can be adduced. District Attorney Murray further says, "I have great difficulty in securing proof against the parties engaged in this transaction, and in some instances witnesses do not obey the processes of the court, and I am obliged to issue bench attachment issued in order to secure their attendance" He further submits that the crime was a violation of acts of Congress, and was a crime that emphatically calls for action on the part of the United States. As to the prosecution of parties in the State courts, he says he believes no jury can be had of the forty-one men supposed to be guilty are there indicted, not for murder, but under the sections of the code of the State cited in Governor Brown's, telegram to the President. He also says: "There are various grounds of prejudice which will readily suggest themselves to you, existing in the local courts which could not exist in this—the United States Court, and I am well convinced that the parties indicted here can have a fully fair and impartial trial." Upon receiving this communication from the United States Attorney, Attorney General Williams addressed the following letter to Governor Brown:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, }
WASHINGTON, October 10. }

Hon. John C. Brown, Governor, Nashville:

SIR—Referring to your dispatch to the President, of the 24th inst., asking him to order in respect to the Gibson county outrage, that no further arrests be made by the Marshal, and that the parties already in custody be turned over to the proper local tribunals for trial, and to the President's answer thereto, in which he stated that your telegram had been referred to the United States District Attorney of the Western district of Tennessee for information, and that when such report was received, a more definite answer would be made to your request, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of that report, detailing the circumstances under which this action of the Federal authorities was taken in that case. No reasonable doubts can exist as to the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States upon the facts as stated by the District Attorney, nor can there be any doubt that it is as much the duty of the President to enforce the so-called Enforcement acts as any other acts of Congress. To admit that the persons charged with and arrested for the criminal violation of the laws of the United States ought to be turned over for trial to the tribunals of the State in which the crimes are committed, upon a demand of the Executive of the State because such persons may also be chargeable upon the same state of facts, with violation of the State law, would be, as it seems to me, to surrender a power essential to the existence of the national authority, and introduce a practice that would tend more to prevent than to promote the administration of justice. Touching your statement that the parties may be punished under the laws of the State, and therefore that criminal proceedings in the United States Court ought to be discontinued, I beg to cite as a sufficient comment thereon what Mr. Justice Greer says, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Moore vs. the People of the State of Illinois, 14 Howe 20, as follows: "Every citizen of the United States is also a citizen of a State or Territory. He may be said to owe allegiance to two sovereigns, and is liable to punishment for an infraction of the laws of either. The same act may be an offense against, or a trangression of the laws of both. Thus an assault upon the Marshal of the United States and hindering him in the execution of legal process, is a high offense against the United States for which the perpetrator is liable to punishment, and the same act may be also a gross breach of the peace of the State, or riot, assault or murder, and subject the same person to punishment under the State laws for misdemeanor or felony. That either or both may, if they see fit, punish such an offender cannot be doubted." I know of no reason to suppose that the parties arrested will not be fairly tried in the United States Courts and if innocent acquitted, but if found guilty I am sure no one will object to their proper punishment because they were not convicted in a State court. While, if consistent with his official duty, the President would be pleased to accede to your wishes, he does not feel at liberty to interfere with the judicial proceedings referred to, and they will therefore be allowed to proceed in the usual way to a final termination in the courts of the United States.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

MEETING OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court assembled at noon to-day for the October term. The Chief Justice and his associates were present, with the exception of Judge Davis, who is in Illinois to attend the dedication of the Lincoln monument, and Judge Bradley, who is detained in New York owing to sickness in his family. The argument of cases will begin to-morrow, when, it is probable an adjournment to Thursday will take place. After adjournment to-day, there was a meeting of the bar in the court room to express the sense of the bar as to their deceased brother, B. R. Curtis, Esq. The Chairman appointed as Committee on Resolutions Reverdy Johnson, P. Phillips, Wm. M. Evarts, B. H. Bristow, G. H. Williams, J. A. J. Cresswell, T. D. Lincoln, R. M. Corwine and R. T. Merrick, and the meeting adjourned until Friday.

THE FUTURE OF POSTAL AGENTS.

The Postmaster General will shortly issue an order organizing the special agency branch of the postal service, limiting it generally to the detection of frauds, and to the instruction of postmasters in their duties, and to secure the prompt transaction of the money order business. He will, however, detail two or more special agents to look into the matter of the local expenses of postoffices throughout the country, and ascertain why it is that a comparison of the cost of running various large postoffices, of the free delivery grade, shows that a percentage of expenses to receipts is as high as sixty per cent., and, in some cases, as low as twenty-five per cent., with all sorts of varying figures between. When this investigation is completed, it will be extended to all officers appointed by the President, or all offices in which the postmasters receive a yearly compensation of one thousand dollars and upward.

DECISION OF THE TREASURER.

Treasurer Spinner decides that the proceeds of national bank notes forwarded in good faith for redemption will, if desired, be credited to the five per cent. fund, but when calls are made upon national banks to reimburse the Treasurer for their notes redeemed, legal tender or coupon drafts payable in such notes must be sent.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

Fresh Intimidation of Voters---Serious Rumors.

NEW ORLEANS, October 12.—Governor Kellogg has received the following dispatches, which were referred to the Advisory Board:

ST. MARTINSVILLE, La., October 12.—*To Governor W. P. Kellogg:*—I have the honor to report that intimidation reigns supreme at Breaux Bridge. One hundred and fifty White League cavalry were under arms six miles above last night.

(Signed) O. DELAHOUSSAYE, JR.,
Sheriff St. Martin's Parish.

ST. MARTINSVILLE, October 12.—*To Governor W. P. Kellogg:*—Receiving no answer to my dispatch, I repaired to Breaux Bridge, where I registered 201 white and two colored Democrats. Although there are over 500 Republicans in that section, not one dared to come forward to register on account of intimidation. Must I continue to register?

(Signed) LOUIS C. LELOUP,
Supervisor of Registration, St. Martin's Parish.

FIGHTS AND RUMORS OF FIGHTS.

Sunday afternoon, while the Republican mass meeting was progressing in St. James parish, an armed mob, under the leadership of ex-Senator Bovee, assaulted the speaking audience, armed only with pistols, clubs and stones, killing two men and injuring several. Further trouble is anticipated, and both parties are arming.

It is reported that a fight occurred on Sunday evening at Pointe a La Hache, between the Butler and Mahony Republican factions. One man was seriously wounded.

BOARD OF CORRECTION.

The following explains itself:

NEW ORLEANS, October 12, 1874.—We have noticed in the Northern papers, dispatches stating that we and other colored men co-operated and sympathized with the proceedings of the meeting held in the Central Church, on October 8th. This is not true. We are, in fact, in sympathy with the Republican party and the State administration, and do not approve of the apparent objects of the few malcontent, who convened and managed that meeting.

(Signed) B. F. JOUBERT,
JAMES LEWIS.

INVITATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mayor Wiltz, with the approval of the City Council, has telegraphed to President Grant at Denison, Texas, inviting him and suite, to visit New Orleans, promising a cordial welcome by the citizens and authorities.

EVERYTHING IS LOVELY.

The following contradicts the statements made by the parish officials in telegrams to Governor Kellogg this morning:

NEW ORLEANS, October 12.—I live six miles above St. Martinsville, and was at Breaux Bridge all day on Saturday and saw or heard nothing of intimidation; was at home last night, where I left this morning at nine o'clock. There is no truth in the report that one hundred and fifty cavalry, belonging to the White League, were in that neighborhood, or elsewhere in the parish.

[Signed.] MARTIN VOORHIES.

THE SAINTS.

Legal Service on the Latter Day Prophet---Trials of the United States Marshals.

SALT LAKE, October 12.—This evening Deputy Marshal Pratt, in attempting to serve a subpœna upon Brigham Young, to appear before the Grand Jury, was refused admittance at the door. Deputy Marshal Maxwell was also refused admittance, and was assaulted by one of the gatekeepers. Maxwell afterward returned with a posse, and was met at the door by Mayor Wells, through whom service was acknowledged by President Young.

The Marshal states that upon his appearance with the posse, he found the house and yard occupied by a large number of armed men. Mayor Wells says that no men were present except those who happened to be on the street, and were naturally attracted by rumors of trouble. He expressed great regret to the Marshal that the gate-keeper had made resistance, which was at the time unknown and disconntenanced by Brigham Young.

FIRE RECORD.

Hess & Hegeman's cabinet factory, in Brooklyn, New York, was burned Sunday night. Loss, $80,000.

A fire at Lawrenceville, Pa., burned twelve places of business, leaving but three in the village. The total loss is $40,000.

A fire yesterday, in Minneapolis, in the business part of the city, destroyed property of an estimated value of $58,000. The insurance will cover all the property destroyed will cover the losses.

The furniture warerooms of McKenney & Means, and the salesrooms and the workshops of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company, No. 915 Sansom street, Philadelphia, were badly damaged by fire and water to-night. The loss in machines is heavy, partially insured.

Safe for the State Treasurer.

A very large combined fire and burglar proof safe, gotten up to special order for State Treasurer Mackey, is to be placed in position to-day in the new office now being fitted up in the Treasury Department. Those of our bankers and business men who contemplate any change in the class of security for the safe keeping of funds or valuables of any description, should by all means call and examine this monstrous safe. It is some six feet high and about four and a half feet wide. Has outside folding doors of heavy fire proof material, and inside of these, heavy burglar proof middle doors, composed of combined welded steel and iron, and heavy plates of the best cold rolled and hammered iron. Inside of these doors we have the sanctum sanctorum—the burglar proof chest or box. This is an invention of itself, being made of the same material as the middle doors and much thicker, the plates being held firmly together with Hall's patent combined, dovetailed, threaded, welded steel and iron arbors, being only a few inches apart throughout the entire chest, and also the middle doors. The dovetailing process, on which the makers of this safe have a patent and the exclusive right to use it in connection with safe making, is undoubtedly a great stride in the art, being a sure protection against the "safe cracker's" most powerful instrument, the "wedge." This safe is provided throughout with the best and approved combination locks and is at once a model of beauty as well as of perfect security. The makers, Hall's Safe and Lock Company, of Pittsburgh, have always on hand an elegant assortment of all styles of safes at their salesroom, 95 Smithfield street.

The above, from our Harrisburg exchange, proves that the merits of the Hall Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safes are appreciated wherever known, and on account of superior design and quality of workmanship, have taken the highest premiums over any and all safes heretofore exhibited in competition with others.

In this connection we would state that the highest award, a gold medal (at the late Exposition), a silver medal and diploma were all taken by this company.

The late improvements, adopted since the beginning of the year, are of great interest to bankers, and worth a thorough examination, because their utility commend themselves to all.

Non-Explosive Oil.

This oil has been in use for four years, and so far there has been no accidents resulting from its use. Furnish drayage free and at the prices usually charged for ordinary brands of coal. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

FLOUR
GROCERIES
273 275
T. C. JENKINS
LIBERTY ST. PITTSBURGH PA.
CHECKERED FRONT,
THE HOUSE THAT HANDLES THE GREAT
White River
FLOUR!
BREAD from this Flour took the PREMIUM at the late Cambria County Fair, at Johnstown, Pa.
ORDERS NOW FILLED PROMPTLY FOR
White River Flour
COMPLETE LINE OF
GROCERIES.
ROAST COFFEE.
273 and 275 LIBERTY STREET.
WAREHOUSES AND STORAGE:
96 and 98 Water and 77 First Avenue.
NO RETAIL HOUSE CONNECTED.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—For the Lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley, high but slowly falling barometer, northerly and northeast winds, cold, clear and partly cloudy weather, with occasional frost. For the Middle States and New England, rising barometer, northwest and northeast winds, colder clear weather and frosts.

The new Cincinnati postoffice building will be ready for occupancy in six weeks.

Base Ball—At New York, Atlantics 4, Athletics 2. At Baltimore, Bostons 7, Baltimores 4.

There was a heavy frost yesterday morning at Omaha. Ice froze to a thickness of a quarter of an inch.

General Sherman's staff have arrived at St. Louis, and will open army headquarters there next Wednesday.

A portion of the Thirteenth United States Infantry passed through Cincinnati yesterday *en route* for New Orleans.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road used up two of its employees at Cleveland yesterday. One was smashed and the other had both legs cut off.

The Italians of Louisville yesterday celebrated the anniversary of the discovery of America by a parade through the streets and a dinner at Phœnix Hall.

The Rt. Rev. Francis Patrick McFarland, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Hartford, embracing the State of Connecticut, died at that city last evening, aged fifty-six.

The meeting of the members of the Church of the Messiah, in New York city, last evening, indorsed the nomination of the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, as their pastor.

The body of Henry Smith, of the firm of Smith, Ford & Co., of St. Louis, was found in the Mississippi river yesterday at East Cerondelet. Foul play is suspected, but there is no clue to the mystery.

A dispatch from Darlington, Indian territory, dated October 5, says that twenty-four lodges of Kiowas, under Santanta, have surrendered to Gen. Neill. Satanta and Big Tree will be held in close confinement as hostages until further orders.

The contemplated canal works near Montreal are to be undertaken without delay, and work on the Welland Canal will be commenced very soon. Improvements of the Williamsburg, Cornwall and other canals are receiving attention.

The second million of the bonds of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad, are announced to have been sold in New York. Contracts have been let for ten miles, and Cincinnati expects to have the road ready for the cars in about two years.

At Jerome Park yesterday, Matie won the sweepstakes handicap, Vandalite the three-year-old race, Hyder Ali the two-year-old race, and Preakness the mile race. The time in the three-year-old race was very fair, being 4.09¾ for two and one-eighth miles.

The Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Union League has issued a notice saying that in view of the general situation of public affairs, the meeting of the committee in 1.74 will be held at the Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore, Tuesday, October 20th.

An Episcopal Evangelization Society has been organized in New York, with Bishop Huntington, of Central New York, as President. The object of the new society is to raise and support a band of clergy free from parochial engagements and devoted to missionary work, both in waste places and upon invitation of rectors in organized parishes.

A dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, says that General McKenzie, after repelling two attacks by the Indians on the 26th and 27th of September, marched all night, and surprised at sunrise the following morning, five camps of Cheyennes and their allies, situated in Canyon Sitro Blanco, on Tate creek near the fork of Red river. The troops destroyed 100 lodges and their entire outfit, and captured 1,424 horses and mules, of which 1,048 were at once killed. The bodies of four Indians were brought in. Our loss was one soldier slightly wounded. Gen. McKenzie is in pursuit with thirty days' supply.

El Cronista, a Spanish paper published in New York, prints a letter from Admiral Polo DeBarnabe, late Minister at Washington, in regard to the story of the cession of Porto Rico to Germany, which originally appeared in the *Freeman's Journal*. The Admiral says the dispatches which were incorporated with the story, have no existence, and that it is likewise untrue that he had sent in his resignation as Plenipotentiary of Spain at Washington, since the cause of his leaving that office was that the Minister of Marine required his services in the navy. The Admiral concludes by saying that, on the whole, the story is a piece of absurd and contemptible calumnies.

THE business of the port of London, England, as shown by the Custom House reports, presents some interesting figures. Last year, 11,017 vessels, of 4,547,954 tons, arrived from foreign ports, and 8,025 vessels of 5,711,936 tons cleared for foreign ports. Besides 412 vessels which cleared coastwise to load for abroad. The steam tonnage largely predominated. During the year 109,362 passengers and 210,470 packages arrived from foreign ports.

THERE need be no waste of food that is prepared with Dooley's Yeast Powder. It always makes everything light, wholesome and palatable. Try it. n&f

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

RISING SUN FLOUR!!

TO-DAY!

This is the Only House in the city that handles Flour made by the New French Process.

F. W. Jenkins & Bro.

255 LIBERTY STREET.

NO GOODS AT RETAIL.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Democracy in Wyoming county are in a sorry plight superinduced by a bad attack of idiotic management.

The Democratic Congressional Conference of the Seventeeth district—Blair, Bedford, Cambria and Somerset counties—will meet in Altoona to-day to select a candidate.

The Republican Senatorial Conferees of the Forty-eighth district—Warren and Venango counties—have nominated Mr. W. H. McMullen, of Venango county. The struggle was a long and severe one.

Dimmick, the Democratic member of the Legislature, who attempted to swindle the banks last winter, has not been nominated for President Judge in Wayne county. F. M. Crane being the Democratic nominee. It wasn't the fault of Mr. Dimmick's admirers, however, as they spared no effort to secure his nomination.

The Liberals and Democrats met in Convention at Wellsborough, Tioga county, last week, and nominated the following ticket: Reconstructive—John L. Sexton, Jr., of Fall Brook. Treasurer—Charles H. Goldsmith, of Blossburg. Commissioner—Calvin Hammond, of Middlebury. District Attorney—J. Parker, of Westfield. Auditor—Charles L. Pattison, of Elkland.

New York.

TILDEN ATTACKED.

NEW YORK, October 12.—A letter is published this morning by John McKeon, arraigning Hon. S. J. Tilden and opposing him as a dangerous candidate for the Governorship. McKeon accuses Tilden of being a railroad monopolist, the enemy of equal rights and the friend of exclusive privileges. The campaign is now becoming warm on both sides, each calculating on large majorities in the State. The

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1874.

THE *Post* is kicking violently in the Protection traces, and has one leg over on the free trade side of the shaft already.

THE Federal authority is beginning to bring a few of the red-handed murderers of the Southern States to book, and all the Northern Democrats with brutal instincts are sad.

OUR local Democratic contemporary is firmly of the opinion that there is but one possible cure for business depression—a national sine-cure for its party. The difficulty is in getting people to believe it.

THE Democratic candidate for Governor of Tennessee has entered into the campaign with spirit. He is bitterly arraigning the Federal Government from the stump, for punishing illicit distillers—who constitute a very important and powerful element of the Bourbon party in that State.

"A FRIEND" of the candidate of the bolters on the North Side takes us mildly to task for our recent strictures on the course of the latter. We cannot help it; we stand by what we have said. We concede his courage, but his political understanding seems past finding out. We can only express the hope that the Republican candidate will so far respect the intrepidity of his brevet Democratic opponent as to leave enough of him to make a decent political funeral. But his "friends" are really too cruel.

UNQUESTIONABLY the conspirators of the South have derived encouragement in their diabolism partly from the apparent indifference of Northern Republicans, as well as from the moral support furnished by Northern Democrats. A Republican defeat at the ensuing elections would turn the whole South over to the tender mercies of its organized banditti. *Already, in New Orleans, they are boldly defying the General Government, and openly asserting their purpose to re-establish the Southern Confederacy and make that city the capital.* Republicans of Pennsylvania, do you realize your responsibilities and duties as loyal citizens of a united Republic?

THE United States authorities have at length succeeded in capturing the Ku-Klux assassins of Hon. W. P. BILLINGS, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Senator county, Alabama. They were arrested whilst in attendance upon a Democratic Convention (certainly an appropriate place), *as members*. Within the brief space of fifteen minutes after the announcement was made in that Democratic Convention that a United States Marshal was present with troops, the number of delegates was reduced from eighty to forty-four—those not taken into custody suddenly discovering that they had exceedingly urgent business in other parts of the State—another forcible illustration of the truth of the memorable saying: "The wicked flee when no man pursueth."

OUR Republican friends throughout the State should see to it that especial vigilance is had with regard to the Legislative districts. Every county must be fully organized, and every school district canvassed, in order to make it sure that the full Republican vote is polled. These efforts—and they apply equally to Congressional districts—will in the very nature of things be followed by the success they deserve. Nothing, however, must be left to chance. The only danger at present to be apprehended is that a false assurance of success may lead to carelessness and relaxation of labor. That way disaster lies. The hour has struck when every true Republican should consider himself uninterruptedly on duty until the votes are counted and the returns announced.

NEW ORLEANS is becoming crowded with families who were obliged to leave their homes in interior parishes and country districts, fearing the violence of members of the White League who were their neighbors. These persons, it is stated, are almost all of them natives of Louisiana who, for various reasons, became Republicans after the war. Should the Democracy succeed in carrying the great Northern States this fall, none of these refugees would dare to return to the homes from which they have been so cruelly exiled by reason of their political faith. Do the people of Pennsylvania—secure in the undisturbed enjoyment of their own serene hearths and firesides—propose at the polls to tacitly indorse, or even so much as by implication to acquiesce in this tyrannous and monstrous wrong?

THE United States Northern Boundary Survey Expedition, organized for the purpose of establishing the dividing line between the United States and Canada in the Northwest, has completed the duties assigned it, and reached Bismarck on its return. A line three hundred and fifty miles in length was surveyed, commencing at a point on the forty-ninth parallel, nearly north of Buford, continuing westward to the Rocky Mountains, and closing on the work abandoned in 1869. With the exception of one or two small tracts of bad lands, the country passed over by the survey is highly spoken of, being so level that the brakes on the wagons were not once required, and well watered that not a dry camp was made during the entire season. A large portion of the region is represented as being admirably adapted for grain growing purposes.

THE Southern Republican Convention called to meet at Chattanooga, to consider the condition of affairs in the reconstructed States, meets to-day. It—which we believe it will do—the Convention shall act with strict impartiality and with a settled determination to elicit the whole truth and nothing but the truth as respects the object of the call, its members can put the country in possession of much valuable data concerning the political, social and material condition of every Southern State. Facts can be collated, the truth winnowed from rumor and exaggeration, and a formal presentation of their case, reinforced by reliable evidence, laid before the people of the country at large. But, of all things else, the Convention should steer clear of what is termed "the third term project." It constitutes no part of the issues of the day, and among the Republicans of the Northern States there is an unanimous expression of opinion against it—a downright, earnest, determined sentiment, which is as firmly held as any of the cardinal principles of the party. "Avoid it altogether."

THE New York *Times* of Sunday collates some significant figures from several of the large States of the Union, which show how much more economically State affairs are managed under Republican than under Democratic control. Speaking of the results which have been achieved in our own State, that paper observes:

"For the last twelve years in which the Republicans have managed affairs, there has been a steady decrease of the State debt annually, except in a single year, when there was an apparent increase through the funding of the gold interest debt to a currency interest basis. The actual State debt is now less than fifteen and a half millions, the decrease in the past thirteen years having amounted to fifty per cent. of the debt. At the same time the burdens of taxation falling upon the people have been much lightened, and the running expenses of the State government reduced fully one-half.

These unassailable facts, to which we have repeatedly called attention, we again commend to the thoughtful study of the taxpayers and voters of the Commonwealth, as furnishing the very best answer that can possibly be made to the loose and unsustained charges of extravagance and corruption which the opposition are so constantly in the habit of making. Would it be wise—or, rather, would it not be the height of suicidal foolishness—to take the control of the public finances from the party which has so successfully and advantageously administered them during the period in question?

TO-DAY the great political contests of this month are to be decided. Our own Commonwealth, under the new Constitution, drops out of the list, so that this year the political direction which the result of the contest in the Keystone State has heretofore given to her sister States, will be missed. Elections will, however, be held in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, West Virginia, Arkansas, and in the Territory of Dakota. Ohio does not elect a Governor, but the choice of other State officers and members of Congress make it an important election. Indiana and Iowa elect State officers below Governor, and members of Congress. The Legislature will elect a successor to Senator PRATT. Nebraska elects a full State ticket, while the Legislature to be chosen will have the naming of a United States Senator in place of TIPTON. A vote will also be taken on the question whether a Convention shall be held to revise the Constitution of the State. West Virginia elects Congressmen and a Legislature that will choose the successor of Senator BOREMAN. The contest over the new Constitution will be the chief interest in Arkansas. Members of Congress will not be chosen until November. Dakota chooses a Delegate to Congress. These States, together, elect forty-three Representatives. The present delegations consist of thirty-three Republicans and ten Democrats. In Ohio the struggle is invested with unusual interest, on account of the position of the two parties on the financial question. The Republicans have carried the State every year but two since 1852. Last year there were four Gubernatorial tickets in the field, and the vote stood thus: NOYES, Republican, 213,337; ALLEN, Democrat, 214,654; STEWART, Prohibitionist, 10,277; COLLINS, People's, 10,129. In the campaign to be decided to-day the interest centers almost entirely in the Congressional districts, of which there are twenty. The present delegation stands, thirteen Republicans and seven Democrats, of which number eleven Republicans and four Democrats have been renominated. The Democracy claim twelve districts at the present election. In Indiana the situation is considerably mixed up, and it is almost impossible to form an opinion as to the result. The Democrats of Iowa have made no nominations, but are supporting what is called the anti-monopoly ticket, while in Nebraska there are four separate tickets in the field.

WHATEVER difference of opinion may exist as to the relative strength of the Bonapartists in France, it must be admitted that the party forms an important element in contemporary French history. So much if doubted before, has been made clear in the late elections. It is probable, however, that neither those electoral results nor any other actual outward indications suffice of themselves to foreshadow the strength which the party might develope in case the people were called upon to choose between the restoration of the empire and some other doom to which they recognize their exposure. Among the peasantry and a numerous section of the middle class the memory of those eighteen years of industrial and agricultural prosperity is still fresh, while the dread of socialism and the commune hangs over the same classes like a threatening cloud.

Prince NAPOLEON has, it seems, utterly failed to create division in the party. The ex-empress and the ex-prince imperial have completely triumphed. Of the struggle in Corsica between Prince NAPOLEON fighting for himself, and Prince CHARLES BONAPARTE representing the Prince imperial, the result was duly announced by cable. The contest was decided in favor of the latter by the direct interposition of M. PIETRI, once secretary of the emperor and a high functionary of the empire. On his arrival at Ajaccio the people gathered about him in crowds, applauding his words and praying for the success of his visit. Then he declared his object to be to "sustain the candidature of Prince CHARLES, which had been approved by the chief of the family, the Prince imperial." The candidate thus supported was easily elected, to the utter discomfiture of Prince JEROME. Referring to the defeat, the Bonapartist organ in Paris said, "it is all over, there is no longer a Prince NAPOLEON." The Prince, however, does not believe in his own political death. He returned in hot haste from Corsica to Paris, where among his friends he makes no secret of his purpose to destroy the prospects of his rival. As the Prince is seriously unable to keep his own secrets, it is quite possible, that those who profess to be in his confidence tell the truth when they say, that he is engaged in writing a pamphlet for the purpose of damaging the Prince imperial by increasing the unpopularity of his mother. In the forthcoming brochure he will, it it said, set forth the deleterious influence which the "Spanish woman" has exerted on the politics and history of France. He threatens to do even worse; the lovers of scandal hope for pleasing entertainment in a complete and circumstantial account of the empress' early life and of the arts by which she contrived to become LOUIS NAPOLEON'S wife. By such a narrative and the aid of the much talked of will of NAPOLEON the First, excluding his brother LOUIS and his posterity from the royal succession, the Prince hopes to work havoc with his young relative's imperial aspirations. It is well to know such gossip, if gossip it be, since nobody can tell what may happen nowadays.

A COMMITTEE of the Presbytery of Jersey City was last week engaged in investigating the case of Rev. Mr. GLENDENNING, concerning whom scandalous statements have been for some weeks in circulation. The general circumstances of the affair may be supposed known to most readers of the newspapers. The object of the committee just referred to is to ascertain whether the facts are such as to warrant the arraignment of the preacher before his Presbytery for trial. It failed, we believe, to finish the inquiry last week. Some of the newspapers find fault with the secrecy of this preliminary process, and suggest that a whitewashing of the reverend culprit by his brethren, is likely to be the result of their labors. Certainly there is no ground yet for any such suspicions. Under the circumstances there is, we fancy, more danger that the accused may suffer injustice at the hands of the committee than that he may be treated with excessive indulgence. We do not say that either is to be feared, as we may reasonably expect the committee to act in the matter with conscience and intelligence. But when a case of this kind has become the occasion of wide and violent popular excitement and indignation directed against a clergyman the members of his profession belonging to the same sect and dependant upon popular support, are not likely to stand up in his defense in defiance of truth and justice. They are, in fact, exposed to the temptation to take the popular side, and if they do not yield to the temptation the presumption is, that they are sustained in their opposition by the overwhelming conviction that the accused is innocent of the crime with which he is charged. Under our voluntary system preachers have often been censured for excessive subservience to the popular will. Why, in such a case as that of GLENDENNING, take for granted that they suddenly rise superior to the tendency?

PERSONAL.

Another English bar-maid is in luck. She is the *fiancee* of a young nobleman, whose relatives say he shall never wed the girl while they are alive. He is plucky and says he shall, and preparations for the wedding day have commenced.

Carlyle, now on a visit to Scotland, has, it is stated, found evidence that his ancestors settled in Cumberland about the time of William Rufus, and he is now busily engaged in collecting materials for an elaborate pedigree of his family.

A Texan and an Englishman recently made the ascent of Popocatapetl, and descended into the crater as far as it was possible to go without being suffocated by the noxious gases. The adventurers found the scenery from a point half way up the volcano, grand almost beyond conception.

Mr. Disraeli has at last reached the very topmost pinnacle of fame—that is, a street in London has been called "Disraeli road." A hot Liberal living in the street objected; but the Metropolitan Board adhered to its determination to immortalize Mr. Disraeli, and the street, which is in Wandsworth, has been formally enrolled with the name of the Premier.

In reporting his recent Indian fight to army headquarters, General Miles takes occasion to commend the heroism of a number of his private soldiers in the engagement. Six privates, with non-commissioned officers, alone, repulsed an attack from 125 Comanches and Kiowas. Some of the brave little squad were killed, but the rest held their own against the smoking red devils.

Paul Boynton, an attache of the Life-saving Station at Atlantic City, left New York on Saturday, by the steamer Queen, with the intention of abandoning the vessel about three hundred miles from Sandy Hook, for the purpose of testing the merits of a new life-saving dress. His intention is to float and swim homeward until picked up by some inward-bound vessel. The suit envelopes all but the face of the wearer, and is capable of sustaining a weight of three hundred pounds. Mr. Boynton will carry in a water-proof bag a sufficient quantity of provisions and water to last ten days.

The Maine Legislature proposes this winter to renew the discussions upon capital punishment, which constituted an important feature of its last session. It might also, with profit, occasionally turn to the consideration of the best means for preventing the crime of murder.

The only hope of the South is in the Republican party. Those who love the South and wish it well will do all in their power to continue the party in ascendancy.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

October is the month of gold, the nectar of the year.

The *Post* seems to have been turned into a lying-in hospital.

The only hope of true reformers is inside of the Republican party.

And now the *Nation* has a libel suit. What then avails virtue?

Roots are thirty per cent. lower in Chicago this year than last year.

New Hampshire has the largest cranberry crop she has ever known.

A new Democratic rendering of an old saw: Policy is the best honesty.

Latta's lessening prospects are said to be causing him to look very *sheepish*.

The rumored resignation of the Postmaster General is wholly improbable.

There are three hundred and sixty-nine Granges of Husbandry in Pennsylvania.

The forests are just beginning to be suggestive of the beauties that will soon crown them.

Crusading against comfort. New Zealand imposes a tax of five dollars on each and every bachelor.

There is a startling increase in the number of female offenders and female drunkards in England.

The hotel cooks of New York city have organized a club. The name of the President is Fry.

A strange disease has appeared in the Wisconsin dovecotes, and the pigeons are dying off by thousands.

Canada is ahead in thankfulness. The Province of Ontario will have Thanksgiving on the 29th of this month.

Texas and Alabama are the scenes of the latest Southern outrages, and show a desire to be reconquered, apparently.

The Postmaster General takes the ground that leniency to contractors is injurious to the public service—and he is right.

Buffalo is infested by resurrectionists—who should be thrown into the lake, there to remain till the resurrection day.

One kind of repudiation doctrine is becoming very popular in Pennsylvania—the repudiation of the Democratic party.

Brigham Young has so far recovered that he goes out, taking short drives. Driving in a hearse can't long be spared him.

Blobbs takes calf's head and pluck and ox-tail soup for his dinner once a week, and then calls it "making both ends meat."

Caution and retrenchment. In Philadelphia there were issued but 347 permits last month, as against 763 for September, 1873.

Northern lights are now common. There should be a grand exhibition of the same in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska, today.

It has just been decided that timber may be cleared off Government land and sold for purposes of tillage, but not for speculation.

Fifty thousand Republicans in Ohio neglected to vote last year. They learned a lesson that will not be lost on them today.

It is reported that Baez is buying arms—and so it is inferred that that Arcadia, San Domingo, is in the way to be disturbed again.

The civil war in the Argentine Republic threatens to seriously interfere with our commercial intercourse with the river Platte.

Within the past two weeks there have been eight incendiary fires in New Haven, Conn. Is that city striving to imitate Chicago?

Steel, of the Washington *Chronicle*, has more check to the square inch of human countenance than any newspaper man in the Union.

A good supply of Republican ballots in Pennsylvania on election day will help largely to put an end to the bullet business at the South.

A Chicago bank offers a reward of a thousand dollars for the best plan of a dwelling house which shall be approximately fire-proof.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has decided that insanity is not a cause for divorce. It is often a cause for marriage, however.

The losses sustained by American fire insurance companies during the past forty years are calculated by the ablest statisticians at $20,000,000.

The indications are that that "Independent" Democratic side-show on the North Side won't receive patronage enough to pay for getting out the posters.

By next Spring a large fleet of steamboats will be at work on the New York canals, and all the freights will probably be passed into their charge.

There are five thousand Democrats "sleeping on their arms" in New Orleans. If you don't want them to wake for mischief, vote the Republican ticket.

If all the suits menaced by those Brooklyn apostles of chromo-lithograph civilization are instituted, the combined damages will amount to three million dollars.

No Republican—no one who is not determined to desert his colors and restore the Democracy to power throughout the country—can afford to support a bolting ticket.

Getting a-head of us. A Bavarian telegraph operator has invented an apparatus by which not alone autographs, but signs and even portraits can be sent along the wires.

A Democratic exchange says that its party ticket "is taking like wild-fire in the rural districts" of this State. Probably: The farmers usually beat wild-fire to death.

It is intimated that certain business firms in New York have purposely originated reports affecting their credit with the design of buying their own paper at a discount.

Baltimore is sorely puzzled over a bell-ringing ghost or ghosts which have taken possession of a house and keep the door-bell ting-a-linging at all hours of the day and night.

The candidate who heads the revolt in the Twenty-third Congressional district, having long tasted the sweets of political life, finds that now the time has come to taste the bitters.

Probably he didn't intend it for satire, but a New York minister "hopes that no person will be employed to sing in a church choir whose moral character is below that of a clergyman."

Value of cities. The 13,000 or 14,000 acres of Manhattan Island are said to contain assessable real estate of nearly as much value as that of the rest of New York State put together.

An Irish rebellion is imminent in the ranks of the Democratic party in New York. They have become tired of being classed as "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the party.

Last Saturday, in the Virginia United States Circuit Court, the Judge rendered a decision declaring the State oyster law unconstitutional so far as it concerns non-residents of the State.

Somebody at the Episcopal Convention the other day said "that it would be better to have fewer minister and better ones." If he shall never speak again he hit the nail on the head that time.

According to the St. Louis *Dispatch*, "a good square Democratic yell has hog and hominy behind it." Whereupon the *Democrat* rejoins: "And another Appomattox in front of it, we reckon!"

Prehistoric civilization. The ruins of an ancient city, a mile square, have recently been discovered on the banks of the Rio Grande, near the boundary line between Colorado and New Mexico.

Notwithstanding the cares of business and the acerbities of politics, let us all rejoice in these October days. Open all your senses, and drink to the full this brimming cup of the old, best wine of all the year.

Volunteer Suggestiveness.

The Philadelphia *Press* is taking great comfort to itself because the State has an efficient volunteer army on a small scale, and in an editorial glorifying Pennsylvania for promptly offering these citizen soldiers to repress the emeute in New Orleans, sets forth some facts in connection with the organization that we may take to ourselves for future consideration. Before Hartranft became Governor, a fifty cents tax was imposed for the ostensible purpose of supporting the volunteer companies, which tax, in addition to its being odious to the people, according to the *Press*, passed eventually into the bank accounts of the collectors, while the military forces of the State, outside of a few companies ante-dating the war, might have been commanded by a corporal. One of the first acts of Gov. Hartranft was to recommend the abolishment of the obnoxious tax, and the substitution of a law by which the State should pay a sufficient sum for the sustainment of all companies raised and the encouragement of new organizations, the reciprocation of which should be service and inspection at the call of the State by all receiving the aid. The change is said to work admirably, the companies being full, well drilled, enthusiastic and pulling well together as a National Guard, under which appropriate title they are enrolled.—*St. Louis Republican.*

ADDRESS

Of the Republican State Committee.

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania:

You are called upon, once more, to make a stand in defense of your principles. The party which, by its political heresies, plunged this country into a bloody war, stands arrayed against you on precisely the grounds which it occupied in 1860, and proposes to reopen all the old controversies which it was thought had been settled by the war, and it therefore becomes necessary to sustain at the polls the Governmental policy which has prevailed under a Republican administration.

"An undefined and restored Constitution," which is equivalent to the Southern demand for "the Constitution as it was," is what the Democracy of Pennsylvania asks for in the recently issued address of its State Committee. It wants to ignore or rule out the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, and restore the Constitution as it stood before the war. It sets up a pretence that these amendments are null and void, and if it should return to power we may naturally look for an attempt to enforce a relapse to the condition of things that existed prior to the rebellion.

The recent armed uprisings in the South, accompanied by numerous murders, outrages innumerable, open rebellion, and the establishment of a reign of terror to intimidate the unarmed and peaceful citizens, had the full sanction and sympathy of the Northern Democracy, and were plainly but part of a general plan to re-establish the old order of things.

The part of the Northern Democracy is to lull the people into a false security, and steal back into place upon pretences, if possible. The part of the Southern Democracy is to set up a reign of violence, and by such an intimidation of the weak as will keep them from the polls, to instal themselves into offices to which they could never otherwise attain. The two work together in perfect harmony, and their joint triumph would utterly annihilate all the beneficial results of the war.

It is the part of the Republicans of Pennsylvania to crush this conspiracy by thoroughly defeating those engaged in it, and they can do this only by rallying heartily to the support of their State ticket, and by cordially supporting their local nominations, so as to secure the election of a large majority of the Congressmen and a decisive majority in the Legislature.

The people of Pennsylvania do not want to return to "a restored Constitution," or "the Constitution as it was." They do not want to come back again under the insolent rule of the Southern oligarchy, or to put their varied and grand industrial interests at the mercy of the free trade demagogues who control the Democratic party.

But, strong as are their convictions upon this subject, they can enforce them only in one way, and that is at the polls. They must elect men in harmony with their well-known views and interests; and this can be done only by securing a thorough defeat of the Democratic party.

The last Democratic State Convention did not dare to open its mouth in favor of protection to American industry, or against the ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty, which is free trade in disguise. It had not the courage to take sides with the party in other States on those questions, and was equally cowardly in declining to take the other side. On the two great questions which involve the material interests of the State, the prosperity of its people, and the development of its wealth, it was as silent as the grave. No one doubts that its sympathies are with the enemies of our material progress, and the ruin is as good in this case as in every other—"He that is not for us is against us."

If, therefore, the people of Pennsylvania want to defend and promote the growth and prosperity of their State, they will not entrust its destinies to the hands of a party that dare not open its lips in their favor. The Democratic party of the nation is for free trade, and the outspoken part of it is in favor of repudiation; and it is for the people of Pennsylvania to decide whether they will again permit such a party to control, and by controlling to ruin, their future prospects.

The Republican party of the State has had possession of the government since 1861, and has proved in that time its claim to continued public confidence. It has administered the government honestly, faithfully, economically and justly. The State has grown with rapid strides under its fostering care; the laws are everywhere judiciously enforced; and it needs but the maintenance of the protective policy on the part of the National Government to secure our advance, at an early day, into the front rank of all the States.

When the Republicans assumed the reins of the State government in 1861 they found a State debt of over $40,000,000, and the breaking out of the rebellion entailed an immediate addition to that debt of $5,500,000 for arming the people and defending the State, so that they began their administration with the burden of over $45,000,000 of debt. That debt has now been reduced to $24,000,000, a reduction in round numbers of $19,000,000 in thirteen years, or $1,500,000 yearly. This reduction has been accomplished by economy and honesty in the administration of the finances, and not by taxation. The State tax on real estate was repealed in 1866, and that on personal estate in 1873, so that while the State is free from direct taxation it is still rapidly and steadily extinguishing its debt.

This is a handsome record to present, and is a complete answer to all the ridiculous charges that have been trumped up of corruptness and extravagance. The State has never been better or more honestly managed under any administration, and we point to this record with pride in the contrast it presents to the policy which, during the rule of the Democrats, inflicted upon the State a debt of $40,000,000, accompanied with a heavy burden of direct taxation.

We desire to remind our Republican friends that the Legislature to be chosen this fall will have in its hands the election of a United States Senator for six years. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that, ignoring all causes of local distraction, they should unite actively, firmly, and harmoniously in behalf of their local candidates for the Legislature throughout the State. Every Democrat elected to the Legislature in Republican counties on a Democratic ticket, will vote only for a Democrat for United States Senator, and no true Republican will, by his vote, render such a result possible.

We also entreat our friends to pay no heed to the attempt to delude them into the belief that the Republican party is opposed to the new Constitution. It was a Republican State Convention which first demanded a revision of the old Constitution so as to secure the suppression of special legislation; it was a Republican Legislature which called the Constitutional Convention; the Constitutional Convention was itself Republican; it was the Republican vote of the State which secured the adoption of the new Constitution; and it was a Republican Legislature which framed the legislation necessary to carry its provisions into effect. The party record is too clean upon all these points to be questioned or doubted.

The business depression which has fallen upon the country in the past year has been blamed upon the Government and as the effect of Republican policy; but as the same depression was prevalent throughout Europe, it is clear that it must be due to other causes. The country is already rapidly recovering from its effects, a result which, when panics occurred heretofore, required several years to accomplish; and as the only remedy which Democracy offers is free trade and a return to the destructive policy which produced the ruinous revolutions of 1837 and 1857, the people will find it much safer to trust to the policy under which the country is now recuperating than to fall back upon the exploded one that prevailed under Democratic rule.

We earnestly urge upon our friends throughout the Commonwealth to wake up to the real importance of the pending election, and by energetic work to render certain a Republican victory. Such a victory is not to be won by supineness, and folding the hands in careless neglect of the great issues at stake. Victory, if won, must be sought, and not waited for. Active, energetic, unflagging effort is essential to assured success. It is not in the power of the Democracy to carry this State of themselves, but carelessness and neglect on our part may aid them.

Organization, work, and the cultivation of a spirit of conciliation and harmony where local differences have prevailed, will accomplish much; and we appeal to the Republicans of the State, as they love their cherished principles, as they are devoted to the promotion of the material interests of the Commonwealth, as they value the preservation of the peace of the Union and its perpetuity, as they desire the permanent establishment of the protective policy, as they value honesty, integrity, and fidelity in their public servants, to put on a fresh zeal for their sacred and righteous cause, to renew their hearty devotion to their principles and the welfare of the country, and by a strong and determined rally at the polls, to crush out at once the hopes of those who would light again the fires of rebellion at the South, and the purpose to co-operate with them which animates their Democratic co-adjutors at the North.

By order of Republican State Committee.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

SPEAKER BLAINE'S masterly address on public debts has stirred up a good deal of discussion, and called forth a good deal of valuable information. The Cincinnati *Commercial* makes a valuable contribution to the fund of concise knowledge. It seems that the States of the Union are three-fold in their classification, from the standpoint of constitutional safeguards against the contraction of debts. Twenty-two States prohibit the loan of State credit or money to corporations for internal improvements or any other purposes; six States virtually prohibit the creation of a State debt for any purpose whatever; nine States prohibit the engagement in any work of internal improvements in the name and at the expense of the people.

The latest, and certainly the most novel, strike on record is that of eight hundred men employed in certain collieries at Durham, England, who connectedly threw down their tools, a few weeks ago, and demanded of the owners wholesome water to drink and decent houses to dwell in. We heartily hope they may win.

The new cattle disease is, for short, called "pleuro pneumonia ex sudatoria contagiosa."

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES K. LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHBOLD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN A. McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Building Up the Weak.

Feeble constitutions cannot be *physicked* into health and strength. Invigoration, to be permanent and complete, must be affected by establishing a regular and harmonious action of the various bodily organs. Dosing will not accomplish this; but Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will. That admirable tonic and corrective regulates at the same time that it strengthens the stomach, liver, and bowels, and while imparting vigor to the entire physique, purifies and enriches the blood. A good appetite, tranquil sleep, sound digestion and a regular habit of body—four grand essentials of health—are promoted by its use. It vitalizes, tranquilizes and equalizes. By a successful chemical combination of tonic, aperient and anti-bilious vegetable ingredients, held in solution and diffused through the system by a wholesome and agreeable stimulant, it is enabled to beneficially affect the various abdominal organs at one and the same time.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,351 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John A. Dilworth, J. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug,
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Joseph Browne,
DRUGGIST,
Dealer in Drugs, Family Medicines,
IMPORTED ALES
PORTER AND BOFFS MALT EXTRACTS,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
LUBIN'S AND OTHER CELEBRATED PERFUMES.
SPONGES AND TOILET ARTICLES, of all Descriptions.
Fine English, French and American Soaps.
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.
(Formerly St. Clair) PITTSBURGH, PA.
Saratoga, Blue Lick and Bedford Waters on draught. All other celebrated Mineral Waters, by bottle or case. Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. None but the Purest Drugs used.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

FLEMING & OGLEVEE,
ONLY
HATS, CAPS FURS
WHOLESALE,
159 wood ST., PITTSBURGH.
Tths

1874. FALL AND WINTER 1875

HATS, CAPS
AND
FURS!
A Large and Attractive Stock
OF
NEW DESIRABLE GOODS,
FOR THE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.
R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.

FOR SALE.
WHEELBARROWS,
FOR RAILROAD CONTRACTORS, BRICK MAKERS, STONE MASONS, STORES AND GARDENERS. Manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at
DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Corner Craig Street and Allegheny River, two Squares below Suspension Bridge.
C. COLEMAN & SON.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP.

DRY GOODS.
NOW READY!
NEW
FALL DRY GOODS!
AT
A. D. McKEE'S,
No. 59 Market St.
EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS
Choice Seasonable Goods.
New Fall Dry Goods!
GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!
IN
Dry Goods,
AT
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
In consequence of our recent embarrassment, and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we will offer for the next few weeks some Bargains that will be unprecedented in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.
Our Stock is unusually Full and Complete, and will be kept fully supplied with all the BEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS as they are offered in the Eastern Markets. It is a good time now to make purchases, as at no time for the last fifteen years have the prices of Dry Goods been so low as now.
We respectfully ask an examination of the Quality of our Goods and comparison of our Styles and Prices with those of any other house in the Dry Goods Trade.
ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S,
172 AND 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE
OF
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WILSON, LEGGATE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by their successors, WILSON, WALKER & CO.

JOHN T. WILSON,
ALEXANDER LEGGATE,
JOHN WALKER,
JAMES R. WILSON,
HOWARD MORTON.

PITTSBURGH, October 1, 1874.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

A limited partnership has been formed as of October 1st, A. D. 1874, between the undersigned, under the laws of Pennsylvania relating thereto, and notice is hereby given,

1st. That the name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is WILSON, WALKER & CO.

2d. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is the manufacture of Iron in all its branches.

3d. That the names of the general partners of said partnership, and their respective places of residence, are as follows, viz.:

JOHN T. WILSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JAMES R. WILSON, Allegheny City, Pa.
JOHN WALKER, Allegheny City, Pa.
ALEXANDER LEGGATE, Allegheny City, Pa.

4th. That the special partner in said partnership is ANDREW CARNEGIE, of New York City, and the amount of capital contributed by him to the common stock is sixty thousand dollars.

5th. That the period at which this partnership commences is the first day of October, A. D. 1874, and the period at which it will terminate is the first day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

JOHN T. WILSON,
JAMES R. WILSON,
ALEXANDER LEGGATE,
JOHN WALKER,
General Partners.
ANDREW CARNEGIE,
Special Partner.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
T. P. BEDILION & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SOLID SILVER WARE,
American and Foreign Watches,
DIAMONDS, CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.,
NO. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
SPECIALTY—REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of THOS. W. BRIGGS, late of Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims present them to
T. A. BRIGGS, Executor,
No. 71 Water street, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.
This Advertisement
OF INTEREST
The very active opening of our Fall the daily increasing demand for the ma ish our different Departments with New few days in the Eastern Cities. Our very of the Goods now opening. How far we
Largest a
For our patrons to select from, they the has enabled us to dispose of almost un tensive arrangements for the future, to ll our Goods in unusual Large Quanti est Possible Prices will be undoubted.
DRESS GOODS!
The Most Complete Stock and the Best Bargains we ever offered, in all Materials and Qualities, from the lowest-priced to finest.
At 25c. New Bargain in Black Mohair Alpacas.
At 37½c. Finer Black Mohair Alpaca, equal to usual 50c goods.
At 50c. An Extra Fine Black Mohair Alpaca.
At 50c. Fine All-Wool Black Cashmere. These goods are well worth 75c.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 12, 1874.

The local money market has no new feature to report and is as expressionless as the face of a china doll. Money is moderately abundant and the banks are taking care of their customers without difficulty. Viewing the market of to-day as contrasted with that of six or eight weeks ago, there can be seen a marked change for the better. This change has been so gradual and progressive that the change from day to day has been scarcely perceptible. Money is not now overabundant as then, the demand is more active and coming from a better class of borrowers; legitimate traders are now asking accommodations who were then utterly out of the market. These signs certainly indicate a more healthful course of trade.

The basis on which business is now being done is undoubtedly a sound one. Cash transactions are more frequent than formerly, and the credits that are granted are of shorter time, and there is little danger of difficulty growing out of over-trading or an over-extension of the credit system.

The difficulties in mercantile circles which have come to the surface, bear us out in the statement so frequently made that they all reach back to causes operative during and subsequent to the panic.

Some uneasiness was caused by the report of numerous heavy failures in New York among the merchants, and it was feared that they were but the prefunsers of extended calamity. Careful inquiry, however, shows that in each of the cases reported, large speculative transactions outside of their legitimate line of business were the cause of their suspension. One of the firms in question is understood to have lost heavily in Canada oil stocks, as well as on speculative shipments of petroleum; another has been involved through speculations in freights and charters, which have fallen in value very largely during the late months; a third is carried down by large grain contracts at real estate ventures.

These are all due to special and exceptional, and not to general causes, and provide the supposition that any general results will follow.

Some one must have blundered terribly on or about the 28th of December, 1873, when Secretary of the Treasury Sanford an order having that the value of the Chinese tael was in American money, upon the basis of the U. S. dollar. Primarily the blunderer was Secretary Richardson, who, in this matter, as many others, acted upon the information of ordinary, without caring to examine whether they were right or not. Some of these men informed Mr. Richardson that this coin was worth the amount named, when, in truth, its facility was worth only $1.35 per tael. The result has been an overvaluation in all invoices of Chinese goods of twenty-six cents per tael, and upon advalorem valuations there has been excessive duties demanded and collected. Now the department is compelled to dismiss the blunder, and Secretary Bristow is notified to make restitution. Several hundred thousand dollars will have to be paid out of the Treasury to importers and merchants who have overcharged. Even this, we fear, will not be substantial justice, because the interest upon the overpayments will not be refunded by the Government.

The following table shows the prices of Gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 12, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	110¼	110	110	110	110
1881, reg	118	118	118	..	118
1864	115¼	115¼	115¼	..	115¼
1865	116¼	116	116	..	116
1865, new	116	116	116	..	116
1867	117¾	117¾	117¾	..	117¾
1868	117¾	117¾	117¾	..	117¾
5-20s	111¾	111¾	111¾	..	111¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾	..	110¾
Currency 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾	..	117¾
Pacific 6s of '95	119¾	119¾	119¾	..	119¾
Central Pacific 6s	106	106	106	..	106
Union Pacific 6s	79¾	79¾	79¾	..	79¾
Gold	30	..	..	..	..
Stocks	47¾	47¾	47¾	48	48
Erie	..	..	..	..	..
Erie preferred	25	25	25	..	25
Adams Express	69¾	69¾	69¾	..	69¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	98	98	98	..	98
Quicksilver	18	18	18	..	18
Quicksilver preferred	38¾	38¾	38¾	..	38¾
Pacific Mail	30¾	30¾	30¾	..	30¾
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	..	101¾
Hudson River	129¾	129¾	129¾	..	129¾
Reading	98	98	98	..	98
Michigan Central	95	95	95	..	95
Michigan Southern	80¾	80¾	80¾	..	80¾
Illinois Central	91	91	91	..	91
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¾	88¾	88¾	..	88¾
Chicago & Northwestern	38¾	38¾	38¾	..	38¾
Do preferred	65¾	65¾	65¾	..	65¾
Rock Island	99¾	99¾	99¾	..	99¾
St. Paul, common	32¾	32¾	32¾	..	32¾
Do preferred	58¾	58¾	58¾	..	58¾
Pittsburgh	98	98	98	..	98
Western Union Tel. Co.	89¾	89¾	89¾	..	89¾
Canton Co.	40	40	40	..	40
Cumberland Coal	30¾	30¾	30¾	..	30¾
New Jersey Central	79¾	79¾	79¾	..	79¾
Delaware & Lackawanna	80¾	80¾	80¾	..	80¾
Ontario Mining Co.	25	25	25	..	25
Mariposa	8	8	8	..	8
Mariposa preferred	25	25	25	..	25
Canada Southern	42¾	42¾	42¾	..	42¾
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾	28¾	28¾	..	28¾
Chicago & Alton	95	95	95	..	95
Chicago & Alton preferred	..	..	..	..	..
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	12¾	..	12¾	..	12¾
Terre Haute & Indianapolis preferred	25	..	25	..	25
Panama	119¾	..	119¾	..	119¾
Union Pacific	26¾	..	26¾	..	26¾
Union Pacific land grants	..	..	..	..	..
Union Pacific income bonds	16¾	..	16¾	..	16¾
Boston, Hartford & Erie	6	..	6	..	6
Boston, Hartford & Erie preferred	17	..	17	..	17
Chicago & Rock Island	94¾	..	94¾	..	94¾

The following is a report of the leading bonds on the Philadelphia Stock Board at to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kelman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	99¾	..
Pennsylvania Central, scrip	103	104
Reading, sales	..	..
State Certificates of N. A.	13¾	..
Lehigh Valley	61	61¾
Lehigh Valley, sales	60¾	..
Pennsylvania Transportation	33¾	..
Penn. & St. L. in'te bonds, sales	67¾	..

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 12, 1874.

Unfavorable weather caused a rather dull day in general business, and the aggregate trade movement was light. Prices are much changed from previous quotations. The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

1,000 bbls. Ashes,	1,949	Apples, bbls	283
1,000 bbls. Flour,	5,500	Wheat, bbls	170
1,000 sks. Oats,	170	Oats, sks	4,000
1,000 pkgs. Provisions,	21	Bacon, tes	7,500
1,000 bbls. Whisky,	1,500	Hose, cases	90
1,000 pkgs. Dried fruit,	26	Hay, bales	710

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified, small sales, dealers will charge advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

FLOUR.—There is more activity in the market, lower prices on corn and oats, to which sections are mainly confined. The receipts especially of corn and oats, are quite large for medium. Demand good and market firm.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES.—We quote at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl for choice; $1 25@1 75 for common.

APPLE BUTTER.—Quotations are 6½@7c ₱ cal.

BEANS.—We quote choice at 3½@3½c ₱ ₱; medium 2½@3c; poor to common grades are quoted at 1½@2c.

BEANS.—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 40@2 50; medium $2 25@2 30; fair to good $2 10@2 20.

BUCKWHEAT.—Prime is quoted at 3½@3½c ₱ ₱; wholesale; less in a jobbing way.

CANDLES.—The market is steady. Quotations are as follows: New York Gotham 16½@16¾c ₱ lb; Ohio factory 16c; Sweitzer 17@18c.

CHEESE.—We note sales at 9½@10c for full cream; 8½@9c for good to prime factory; 8@8½c for fair to good; 7½@8c for part skims.

CRANBERRIES.—Eastern are dull at $9 00@10 00 ₱ bbl; Western $15 00@16 00 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS.—We quote dried apples at 7@8c ₱ ₱; Evaporated peaches 13c ₱ ₱.

EGGS.—The market is a shade off. We quote at 25@27c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS.—We quote at 36@38c ₱ ₱ wholesale.

HONEY.—The market rules at 25 ₱ ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS.—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, 59 @ 62½c for round lots; 62½@67½c in a jobbing way; No. 2, 37½ ₱ ₱, 37@55c, as to quality.

HORSES.—We quote 1870's 450@500; 1873's 300@350; colts 150@250.

HONEY.—Clover 35c ₱ ₱; buckwheat blossom 28c ₱ ₱.

ONIONS.—Silverskins are quoted at $1 00 per bbl; in a jobbing way, $1 25@1 50.

PICKLES.—Medium are quoted at $9 00 ₱ bbl; $5 00 ₱ half bbl.

POTATOES.—We quote at 85@90c per bushel for car lots on track; 95c@$1 00 from store.

POULTRY.—We quote spring chickens at 50c ₱ pair; old, 60 ₱ pair.

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Currency 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾	..	117¾
Pacific 6s of '95	119¾	119¾	119¾	..	119¾
Central Pacific 6s	106	106	106	..	106
Union Pacific 6s	79¾	79¾	79¾	..	79¾
Gold	30	..	..	..	..
Stocks	47¾	47¾	47¾	48	48
Erie	..	..	..	..	..
Erie preferred	25	25	25	..	25
Adams Express	69¾	69¾	69¾	..	69¾
Wells-Fargo Express	98	98	98	..	98
Quicksilver	18	18	18	..	18
Quicksilver preferred	38¾	38¾	38¾	..	38¾
Pacific Mail	30¾	30¾	30¾	..	30¾
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	..	101¾
Hudson River	129¾	129¾	129¾	..	129¾
Reading	98	98	98	..	98
Michigan Central	95	95	95	..	95
Michigan Southern	80¾	80¾	80¾	..	80¾
Illinois Central	91	91	91	..	91
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Union Pacific land grants	..	..	..	..	..
Union Pacific income bonds	16¾	..	16¾	..	16¾
Boston, Hartford & Erie	6	..	6	..	6
Boston, Hartford & Erie preferred	17	..	17	..	17
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	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	99¾	..
Pennsylvania Central, scrip	103	104
Reading, sales	..	..
State Certificates of N. A.	13¾	..
Lehigh Valley	61	61¾
Lehigh Valley, sales	60¾	..
Pennsylvania Transportation	33¾	..
Penn. & St. L. in'te bonds, sales	67¾	..

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1,000 bbls. Ashes,	1,949	Apples, bbls	283
1,000 bbls. Flour,	5,500	Wheat, bbls	170
1,000 sks. Oats,	170	Oats, sks	4,000
1,000 pkgs. Provisions,	21	Bacon, tes	7,500
1,000 bbls. Whisky,	1,500	Hose, cases	90
1,000 pkgs. Dried fruit,	26	Hay, bales	710

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GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

FLOUR.—There is more activity in the market, lower prices on corn and oats, to which sections are mainly confined. The receipts especially of corn and oats, are quite large for medium. Demand good and market firm.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES.—We quote at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl for choice; $1 25@1 75 for common.

APPLE BUTTER.—Quotations are 6½@7c ₱ cal.

BEANS.—We quote choice at 3½@3½c ₱ ₱; medium 2½@2½c; poor to common grades are quoted at 1½@2c.

BEANS.—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 40@2 50; medium $2 25@2 30; fair to good $2 10@2 20.

BUCKWHEAT.—Prime is quoted at 3½@3½c ₱ ₱; wholesale; less in a jobbing way.

CANDLES.—The market is steady. Quotations are as follows: New York Gotham 16½@16¾c ₱ lb; Ohio factory 16c; Sweitzer 17@18c.

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HONEY.—The market rules at 25 ₱ ₱ bbl.

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CITY MATTERS.

Rising Sun Flour

Is manufactured by the new French process and slow grinding combined. This flour makes more bread than any made in the old way.

The Rising Mains.

Since the District Court has refused to grant a preliminary injunction to restrain the city from awarding the contract for the rising mains to Messrs. Brush & Co., the petitioners will either have to apply for a mandamus, or go on to a final hearing on bill and answer. This will take considerable time, and in the meantime the city may suffer immeasurably above the amount in controversy.

Allegheny Death Report.

The report of Health Officer Hoeh, of Allegheny, for the past week, shows a total of 29 deaths, 13 males and 16 females. The causes of death are stated as follows: Scarlet fever, 2; typhoid fever, 2; diptheria, 1; old age, 2; consumption, 3; marasmus, 2; congestion of the brain, 1; cholera infantum, 1; dropsy, 3; enteritis, 1; erysipelas, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; convulsions, 1; unknown, 1; still-born, 1; croup, 1; suicide, 1. They were all white.

A Fatal Fall.

Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, a carpenter named John Henderson, employed on the First ward School House, in Allegheny, fell from the roof of the building to the ground. He was taken up and received prompt medical attention. It was found that both his legs were broken, and he had received such injuries to his head that his recovery was considered impossible. He was removed to his home on Penn street, in this city, and last night it was reported that he had died from his injuries.

Temperance Meeting.

Yesterday morning the Temperance Alliance held its regular weekly meeting at their rooms. Squire Ross occupied the chair. Prayer was offered by Dr. Wightman. No business of special importance being offered, Rev. Prohibition Executive Committee proceeded with its business.

Various meeting were reported as having been held in several parts of the city and county. Mr. Kirk of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers, offered the following:

We commend that all persons addressing public meetings dwell to considerable extent on the merits of our individual candidates that the voters may know the character of the candidates. We would further request all persons willing to address meetings to report to the Committee, and all persons knowing of places where meetings should be held will also make application."

The report of the committee was accepted.

Those present charged with collections for the treasury were called upon to report, and the sum of $56.46 was promptly handed in. It was then decided to hold meetings every evening at the Alliance Rooms until election day, and that no meetings will be held at the Allegheny Temperance Tabernacle, followed by upon the necessary arrangements for speakers.

Mr. Kirk called attention to the importance of the ladies' vigilance committee—and the fourth ward wanted to know what had been done.

Mrs. Allen declared that the ladies were ready for work and would be on hand from dawn till dark on election day.

The sum of $150 was raised for the purpose of securing a liberal supply of music—by the Executive Committee of Allegheny.

No further business of importance was transacted and the meeting adjourned.

Military Display at Titusville.

The annual parade of the Titusville Citizens Corps, which took place in that beautiful young city, on Friday last, was, we are happy to learn, an entire success, in every particular.

At three o'clock, says the *Courier*, the line was formed, preparatory to the parade, on Pine street, with the right of the line resting on Drake street. The positions of honor, the right and left of the line were given respectively to the Greys and the Light Horse, the Citizens Corps occupying the center of the column.

In line the Oil City Greys numbered thirty muskets and drum corps of three, under command of Captain Wiley, First Lieutenant Daniel Fisher, and Second Lieutenant John Reynolds. The Light Horse carried twenty sabres, under command of First Lieutenant C. S. Mark, and second Lieutenant J. P. Barr. Captain Hall, of the latter command, was debarred at home by sickness in his family.

The Citizens Corps had fifty men in line, with the following officers: Colonel J. J. Carter, Commanding; Adjutant Wm. J. Dickson, First Lieutenant, J. B. Olmsted; and Second Lieutenant, D. S. Heron. The following staff officers rode: Major W. H. Storrer, Chief; Aides; Major W. B. Roberts, Inspector; Colonel James Marshall, Paymaster; Major Wm. H. Abbott, Quartermaster; Major F. W. Andrews, Assistant Quartermaster; and Dr. Wm. Warham, Surgeon.

The line moved at 3:30 P. M., and commenced the march through the principal streets of the city, the sidewalks being densely lined the streets, but the roadways on the line of march kept open for the parade by a body of twenty police under Chief Rouse.

Major General Hulldekoper and Lieutenant Colonel Magee were present during the afternoon and witnessed the parade. These officers both express themselves highly gratified with the military evolutions and soldierly bearing displayed by the different companies on the occasion.

In the evening a ball was given by the Citizens' Corps at the armory, in honor of the occasion, which was a most enjoyable affair of the season, all who participated, being delighted with the completeness and elegance of the arrangements made for their entertainment. We do not deem it necessary to give a detailed account of this brilliant assemblage, *a la* Jenkins, but can say it was a most appropriate, indeed splendid, conclusion of the day's display. The ladies of Titusville are noted for their beauty and accomplishments, as well as for their elegance of attire, and it is but putting it quite mild to say that the reputation they have so long deservedly enjoyed, was fully maintained at the hop on Friday night.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Sheridan Knowles' tragedy of "Virginius" was produced at this house last night, with Mr. McCullough in the title-role, supported by Mr. Ellsler as *Dentatus*. The audience was not so large as it ought to have been, but what it lacked in quantity it full made up in quality. We do not consider that this tragedy, which—except in one or two of its situations, is by no means a particularly strong one—gives full scope to Mr. McCullough's special abilities, but it must be confessed that, with his magnificent personal physique, his splendid ductile voice (a little husky what); and the intense dramatic sincerity and earnestness which he threw into the character of the grand old Roman father, he made the best of his opportunities, and created a most marked and powerful impression. From beginning to end his interpretation was noble, and worthy of the warmest praise.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's rendition of *Selitus* was not acceptable. It had harsh, inartistic woodenness, but not a particle of real histrionic power, grace, flexibility or finish.

Mr. Ellsler's *Dentatus* was an unusually powerful performance, which did him infinite credit. It was one of the most successful attempts to represent that superb patriot, as he appeared in history, which has ever fallen under our observation. It was alike admirably conceived and executed, and the audience thoroughly appreciated it.

Mr. Egbert somewhat surprised us by the spirit and intelligence with which he invested his impersonation of *Publius Decius*, and Mr. Price achieved gratifying success as *Lucius*. Miss Amy Thompson, as *Virginia*, imbued her part with genuine womanhood—is saying a great deal, and the remainder of the company did quite as well as the ordinary run of the Leffler-Bateman stock actors. The tragedy of the tragedy is exalted and heroic, and it has a number of moderately forcible climaxes, but it is not suited to the taste of the present theater-going element of society; its atmosphere is too classic and rarified. Better houses will, we trust, greet Mr. McCullough in his subsequent impersonations of certain historical characters. He has natural talent and genius, and he infuses them both into his artistic creations, making them symmetrically round and complete.

To-night "Richelieu" is promised.

Fifth Avenue Theater.

Sam. S. Sanford, the fallen, almost, of negro minstrelsy, has a first-class company to aid him in producing minstrelsy of the olden style. That they do it satisfactorily was evidenced by the enthusiastic applause bestowed upon them last evening. The singing of Mr. Paul Berger and the other members of the vocal corps brought out all the beauties of the songs of "long ago," such as "Few Days," "Old Folks at Home," "Old Virginia," etc. In fact everything was done with more than equal credit to the performers. To those of our readers who remember minstrelsy in its infancy, we can say that it will be no loss to them to go: to those of the younger generation, who know nothing of it in its modern aspects, it will be of interest to compare the old with the new. The troupe will give their second performance at the Fifth Avenue Theater to-night.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Whatever may be said in favor of "the legitimate," there is a very large class of the community who find their most congenial amusement at the variety theater. And to this class Trimble's Variety Theater is the Mecca. Here that very best talent is always engaged, and good and enjoyable programmes are always furnished. The style of the present company is unexceptionable, and all who are in search of fun without fatigue should "take in" the Penn avenue house.

Janauschek at Library Hall.

Next week, at Library Hall, Mme. Janauschek is announced to give a series of her almost unparalleled impersonations. The readers of the COMMERCIAL are already conversant with her career as an artiste. She ranks with the highest in the profession. Concerning her characterization of *Deborah*, one of our contemporaries in Washington City has this to say:

"The large and cultivated audience at the National Theater last night will not soon forget the superb acting of Janauschek in the *role* of "Deborah." Her friends in this city never saw her perform the part so well, nor were they ever before, in witnessing the play, held so spell-bound and speechless throughout its intensely interesting scenes. Dr. Mosenthal has high dramatic ability as a writer and the rare fame of a poet, and this play conveys to the attentive listener, the observant student, a realistic picture of the Stygian village in which its scenes are laid. The sufferings and persecutions of poor Jews among people who knew little or nothing of the Christianity, form the historical background of the play, and the emotional passages between *Deborah* and *Leah Frankford* full scope for the wondrous talent Janauschek has in fiery energy, tragic gloom and profound pathos

"Her towering form, her flashing eyes, her awful expression as she pronounced the words of the celebrated curse, will never fade from the vision of those who saw her. The old man who stumbled because I loved thee, and the mother who hungered, and the infant that thirsted" because I followed thee—may they ever be in thy path, and haunt thee in thy dreams! May your wander on the earth houseless, as we wander! May the finger of scorn be pointed at their ashes, as is pointed at me and mine! Accursed be the fruit of thy partner's bosom! May it fall upon her as thou hast fallen upon me, and should it see the light may the mark of Cain be on its brow! May it starve on its mother's breast as the Jewish infants starved, and as old Abraham now in darkness wanders, so may one day thy father wander! Accursed, aye, ten times accursed, art thou and thine! And as my people on Mount Ebal cried, so cry I, amen! amen! amen!"

As the fearful words were concluded a perceptible shudder ran throughout the audience, and terror shrouded every face. Her passion was terrible. When she returns, in the last morning in the prayers of Joseph and his family, her acting is impressively pathetic and true to nature. Surely, the *Deborah* of Janauschek is one of the greatest of the triumphs of the modern stage.

Theodore Thomas' Concerts.

The sale of reserved seats for the Theodore Thomas concerts at Library Hall, on Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoon matinee, began at the music store of H. Kleber & Bro., No. 122 Wood street, yesterday, and was quite largely attended. Every indication points to full houses during the stay of Mr. Thomas and his unrivalled orchestra. The sale of seats will be continued to-day.

THE FIRST GUN.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN ALLEGHENY.

A LARGE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE.

Speeches by Colonel Blakely, General Pearson, Mr. De Camp and Colonel Bayne.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the night, a large crowd assembled last evening in front of the Allegheny City Hall on the occasion of the Republican mass meeting called to be held there.

The meeting was called to order at half past seven o'clock by Hon. John T. Myler, who read the following list of officers to serve at the meeting, who were unanimously elected:

President—H. S. Fleming.

Vice-Presidents—Wm. Walker, Jas. I. Bennett, Col. Geo. Gerst, J. C. McComb, Hon. Alf. Slack, W. J. Kountz, Dr. E. N. Rigg, Joseph Lautner, F. Wacoup, Hon. Jas. L. Graham, Joseph Walton, J. C. Bunting, John Heath, D. Rohson, Joseph Myers, C. B. Herron, A. Robson, Wm. Gardiner, D. C. Patterson, Geo. Bothwell, Levi Burchfield, A. C. Boyce, H. P. McCall, Jas. Dickson, Alf. Quinnette, S. F. Rudesill, B. B. Cousin, Wm. Heagey, John Chaltant, Thos. Jones, D. D. Davis, Sr.

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

Mr. Myler then introduced the President, Hon. H. S. Fleming, who was received with applause. Mayor Fleming briefly addressed the meeting, thanking those present for the honor conferred upon him by his selection to preside over so large and representative an assemblage of Republicans. He reviewed the aspects of the present campaign, and dwelt briefly upon the duties of the hour, and the prospective results of the work done now. His remarks were apt and to the point, and were cordially received by the meeting. At the close of his speech, the President introduced, as the first speaker of the evening, Col. Archibald Blakely, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF COL. BLAKELY.

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:

An important election is now impending. Within a few days the freemen of Pennsylvania will choose an entire delegation from the State to the Lower House of the Forty-fourth Congress. Within a few days you are to choose many important local officers, and also at the same time, the qualified voters of the State will, with you, elect a Legislature, charged, among other duties, with the grave and responsible duty of electing a Senator to represent the State in the Senate of the United States for a term of six years from the fourth of March next. And although apathy now seems to cover the people like a pall, I know that in due time they will arouse to action and successfully battle again for the never dying principles of the great Republican party.

That party needs no defence at my hands. You remember it in the days of gloom, in return to your venture of faith then, you will trust it again. The Republican party sprang into life twenty years ago, and crystalized around a principle dear to the hearts of all lovers of liberty and equal rights—a principle now accepted by the civilized world as fundamental and essential in the organization and administration of all forms of government. For the defence of this principle and this government, it raised and maintained immense armies and navies, and fought one of the greatest wars of ancient or modern times. Although others helped, yet the Republican party was the organization which led to victory. By victory won, this party found itself in possession of and charged with the administration of the government of the country.

This responsibility brought new questions and new duties. That these new questions have been so well answered, and these new duties so well done, proves that this great principle attracted the men of brain and brawn and honest conviction, to whom death or wounds and true principles was sweeter than life in error and political slavery. They had men have crept into the party as Judas with the kiss of friendship, but they were treacherously amidst. That the party has made mistakes like all organizations composed of fallible men, I do not deny. That it has had many of the lunatics within it—to ascertain and correct the mistakes of the past—and to its original principle and eschew mere expediency, should be the life work of every true Republican. This is necessary to the very existence of the party. Before us; for he who says the mission of the Republican party is ended is a fool—he who says the party is dead is an ass.

The mission of the Republican ended indeed so, my friends, when the cancer of slavery—our surgeon who removed the cancer or the tumor, before he had taken up the arteries and restored health to the system, as to discharge the Republican party now. The principle for which you fought the war of the rebellion must be guarded. Deep muttering from many portions of the country clearly indicate that our old enemies, emboldened by success in and by the ballot box, are preparing to renew the conflict. Rebellion against the government organized upon the idea that the people only on a gold basis are equal before the law, is yet deeply seated in the bosom of the Democratic party, North as well as South.

Republicans are therefore needed upon the watch-towers all over the land—and they cannot be muscled in the house of the Old Guard, in the county of Allegheny. One day last spring, while in Washington, the Hon. William Crutchfield, the member of Congress from the Pittsburgh district, favored me with an invite to a seat with him on the floor of the House. While receiting some reminiscences of the war-scenes of Chattanooga, your very worthy, and talented member, Hon. E. McCandless, reported from his committee (pensions) a bill granting to the widow of General George G. Meade a pension of fifty dollars per month. This was the first taken *viva voce*, and a strong response in the negative coming from the Democratic side of the House, a division was called for. From that side, and tellers being appointed, my face lighted with shame as I saw Democrat after Democrat, from the South, and Democrats, with, I fear, black hearts from the North, passing between the tellers against the bill. And although the royal Crutchfield was cursing them to his heart's content, I could not repress the silent prayer that the curtains of heaven were not withwant the vision of the great soldier and this disgraceful scene hidden from him.

And this brings me right here to the consideration of a question that comes home to every one of us in this Congressional district. Whom shall we choose to represent us in the Congress of the United States? I answer, in the first place, that I cannot vote for the general, light hearted young Cochran, put forth by the Democracy, for the reason, that, notwithstanding his personal excellence, he is one of that Democratic party which sold itself to slavery—is clinging to it now—counting the dark days of the rebellion—is disloyal yet, and opposed to the principles and policy settled by the sword and the mighty arm of the unreckoned in my presence. I have followed his political banner from boyhood, and on separate issues; there is nothing left on the old state of affairs that made it a necessity, and it might as well withdraw and let the democracy have the charge of affairs for awhile. But is this the real state of the case? *Are* the old issues dead indeed? Nothing but telegraphic news published this evening. Is it not solemn the Federal authority is defied and the guarantees made for the safety of the colored people of the South are treated with contempt? Is not only to this community, but to all communities, will be done away with, and the consequences of such blessed event will be a moral weight upon all our iron manufacturers; on all who wear the name of Judge White.]

Judge Ewing had also prepared an opinion, but did not read it, his views being in accord with those of Judge White.]

DISSENTING OPINION.

Whilst I am not disposed to differ with the action of my colleagues in refusing this application for a *preliminary* injunction, believing that no prejudice can result to the city or this petitioner, thereby, I feel constrained to dissent from their interpretation of the term "lowest responsible bidder," as conceived in the sixth section of the act of Assembly, approved February 22, 1867, and out of which this controversy has arisen.

In my judgment, as intimated upon the hearing and argument of this case, the word "responsible" has reference simply and only to the pecuniary responsibility of the bidder, and his ability either by himself or good and sufficient bondsmen to indemnify the city against the possibility of loss resulting from a non-fulfillment or an improper fulfillment of his contract. The language of the act is "and shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, &c. This word, bold, in its ordinary and popular sense and meaning. Responsible" is defined as "able to discharge an obligation." "able to meet any adequate to the payment of a debt." Tested in this definition, the bidder who has been selected and determined upon? The first qualification and essential under the statute is that he is the lowest bidder. The next and only second is that he shall be "responsible," that is "able to meet any adequate to the contract or obligation, or "having estate adequate to" the purpose in charge. Such being the case and such the meaning of the word responsible, of this bidder in what way could the city or the taxpayers be possibly injured? Money, if sufficient in amount or sufficient bond will protect the city against any and all loss, and in case the bidder failed to enter into and execute the contract they will make the city whole. If, therefore, a bidder presents himself who is the "lowest" bidder, who is able of himself and the bidders, and is so pecuniarily "responsible" that no loss can, in any event, result to the city, it is clear to my mind that Councils or their proper committee is entitled to award the contract, and that they have no discretion whatever in the premises. If they have, then the statue might as well have never been passed. The effect of such a discretion, dependent as it might be upon the caprice of the bidder, would be to defeat its manifest intention, render practically nugatory its plainest provisions, and thus virtually nullify the whole law. I am constrant that although a bidder is the "lowest" bidder, and further, that although by himself or with sufficient bondsmen he is able to protect and broadest sense "responsible," that is, able to meet any adequate to the payment of a debt, or "having estate adequate to" the purpose, he may still be set aside for another whose bid is greater in amount, say, as in this case, five thousand dollars, and for what is this matter to stop? Where is the limit to the discretion, which it is claimed, Councils or their Committees so certainly possess? The difference may not be as in this case, but may be the award may be as different as the cost to have been made in the exercise of an honest discretion, and, unless so manifestly wrong or corrupt as to be discernable and so to be set aside, nothing to be done, and contracts so made are to stand. I can not think so, and I am clearly of opinion that if the legislature intended to give to Councils only safe rule is to follow the plain and, as it seems to me, unambiguous language and meaning of the statute, and award all contracts to the bidder who is "lowest" in amount, and who is pecuniarily responsible. If not, and I can discharge his obligation," "having an estate" of his own "adequate" to the proper fulfillment, or who can give bonds in sufficient amount to protect the city, the other party to the contract, from all loss.

The statute contemplated, as I read and interpret it, two primary objects: *First*, That the lowest responsible bidder should be given the contract at the lowest rate attainable, or as cheaply as possible for the city, and *Second*, To the end, that it *be* done, to insure which the party must be responsible—that is, in my judgment, able to protect the city against loss in case that the contract is not kept and performed in accordance with all of its conditions and requirements. The bidder selected must be one who could readily suggest themselves, but which was not in the case, and which could not be done at this stage of the case. I am constrained to dissent from the interpretation of the words "lowest responsible bidder," as given by my brethren, although willing that the *preliminary* injunction should be refused.

Before the case can be heard on the case, and the doubts which arise from the conflicting affidavits filed be satisfactorily solved, this is probably the safer course to pursue, preferring that the question be passed upon when the defendants have been formally put in, and the whole case is before us on an application, which could not be made for a final hearing, I think that no prejudice or harm can or will result to this petitioner or any taxpayer from the refusal of the writ, and that a full investigation of all the facts as they may be then suggested a more satisfactory conclusion can certainly be arrived at.

Meeting of Local Preachers.

The quarterly meeting of the Local Preachers' Association of Pittsburgh and vicinity, was held in the Second United Presbyterian church, Saturday evening, for business, Rev. J. S. Shafer, Vice President, in the chair; W. H. Kincaid, Secretary. No complaints were presented against the members in performing their ministerial duties. Rev. M. J. Montgomery, Missionary, gave a statement of his work and his future plans. The following local ministers were elected delegates to the "National Local Preachers' Association," to be held in Baltimore, October 17: W. Stewart, J. Gatchell, J. F. Dravo, W. H. Kincaid, N. W. Walker, J. B. Jones, J. S. Shafer, J. Wilkinson, J. Daker, W. Alcott, J. W. F. White, J. L. Graham, W. B. Evans, R. Wells, M. J. Montgomery, Rev. M. J. Montgomery and Rev. J. Vannote and J. E. Sellers were invited to accompany the delegates. Rev. J. A. Brashear was appointed for the next quarterly sermon, Rev. J. A. McConnell, alternate. Broomfield was selected as the next place to hold the quarterly meeting—time, third Saturday and Sunday in January next.

The entire Sabbath was devoted to special services by the local ministers in this church, Rev. J. Gatchell presided in the absence of Bishop Simpson from the text, "Go ye into the world, etc." Special services were held in the early part of the afternoon, in the Sunday School, and addresses delivered by Messrs. Rodgers, D. R. Evans, Hosack, and others. At 2 P. M. the usual love feast took place, President Shafer presiding, assisted by Rev. W. Stewart, Rev. Mr. Montgomery and Rev. Mr. Vannote. The evening services continued well nigh two hours, interspersed with stirring songs. At night Rev. J. Baker preached from Revelations, "His Name shall endure forever." The remainder of the evening was devoted to a prayer meeting, closing with words of thanks by Rev. J. A. Brashear on behalf of the Association. The congregations throughout the services, morning and evening, were large and interesting, and the pastor, Rev. A. W. Butts, was unremitting in his attentions.

Butcher's Run Considered.

The Street and Survey Committees of Allegheny Councils held a joint meeting last night, at which a large delegation in the interest of the Butcher's Run district were present. A protracted conference took place between the interested citizens and the members of the Committee, relative to the improvements to be made in the locality named in regard to the occurrence of a calamity similar to the July flood. The discussion was animated—a part of the time very much so—but no definite conclusion was reached. Finally it was decided that the citizens of the district should take the three plans submitted by Engineer Davis, study them carefully at their leisure, call a meeting of all the citizens interested in Lowry run, fifty feet wide. Passed finally.

Mr. Auil moved that the Survey Committee be discharged from further consideration of ordinance No. 767, fixing the grade of Liberty street at Thirty-third street, in accordance with the compromise between the property holders interested.

Mr. Cunningham stated that the matter had been before the Survey Committee for two years, and he thought this ordinance was the best that could be made.

The motion was then put and carried.

Mr. Auil then moved to discharge the committee on letting the contract for furnishing fuel for the different station houses. The report was decided not to have the requisite number of bids, and was laid over.

Mr. Auil presented Sawyer's plan of lots in the Eighteenth ward. Approved.

On motion, adjourned.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Second Avenue Sidewalks Ordinance Passed—Final Pipe Estimate Approved—The Question of Funds to Run the Water Works—Sylvan Avenue Bridge—The Contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

SELECT BRANCH.

This branch was called to order by Dr. Gross, President.

After the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting.

Mr. Hanley presented the credentials of Robert Smith, member elected from the Thirty-fifth ward, which were received and Mr. Smith was duly sworn in.

The orders of the day were called for and sustained, and the ordinance fixing the width of sidewalks on second avenue, on its second reading was read by the clerk. Several motions were made that the ordinance be put upon its final passage. The ordinance was passed finally upon a call or the ayes and nays.

Mr. Hunter, a remonstrance against the grading and paving of Water street from Penn avenue to the Point. Referred.

Also, a petition for the extension of Second avenue. Referred.

Mr. Shipton, petition of Captain Evans and others for gas on Cliff street. Referred.

THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Mr. Braun, resolution requesting the Guardians to the Poor to authorize the Mayor or his deputy to issue certificates of transportation to indigent persons by different railroads as may be necessary, the expense to be out of the poor fund.

On motion, the rules were suspended to consider the resolution.

Mr. McCandless objected to its passage, as it was the business of the Board of Guardians to put out and put to rest finally, and now is a good time to accomplish it. Ever and anon the old spirit of rebellion breaks forth, and unless it is at the polls, here and elsewhere, that it must be put down and stamped out finally, and at the polls the fall will be the opportunity of the voters here to accomplish this. Let us manifest, or fail to act upon the conviction. The address was received with applause, at the termination of which

COLONEL T. M. BAYNE

was introduced. He was received with enthusiastic cheers, at the conclusion of which he commenced a speech of brief duration, but of dignity, force and power. He commenced by referring to the importance of the present campaign. The issues at stake might be briefly stated thus: Shall the Republican party still retain the control of affairs, or shall it be handed over to the enemy? This, he maintained, is a bad time to abdicate in favor of the Democracy, for the admission of the Democratic party, the Democrats claim, has been accomplished; the issues on which it was maintained are now dead issues; there is nothing left of the old state of affairs that made it a necessity, and it might as well withdraw and let the democracy have the charge of affairs for awhile. But is this the real state of the case? *Are* the old issues dead indeed? Nothing but telegraphic news published this evening. Is it not solemn the Federal authority is defied and the guarantees made for the safety of the colored people of the South are treated with contempt? Is not only to this community, but to all communities, will be done away with, and the consequences of such blessed event will be a moral weight upon all our iron manufacturers; on all who wear the name of Judge White.]

Judge Ewing had also prepared an opinion, but did not read it, his views being in accord with those of Judge White.]

Mr. Rafferty called up the resolution providing that the contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to bridge over the vacation of certain streets.

The clerk presented the following in relation to the matter:

PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR—Hampton, Pittsburgh, Mr. Hampton, informs me this morning that Councils may possibly take some action relative to the contract made between the city and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company under existing ordinances.

Should there no use to any Councils that it is the purpose and intention of the company to go forward and fully carry out the contract and ordinances to be done.

Perhaps there occurred in the prosecution of work at every kind, but you may give every assurance to Councils that it is the purpose of the company to do and complete the work without unreasonable delay.

If any reference is made to the matter in Councils, I should be glad if you would communicate what I have said on the subject.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Pres't.

To Mr. Gross, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Rafferty moved to suspend the rules to take up the resolution which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Braun, the rules were suspended for the purpose of taking up the Pipe Line ordinance, which was carried.

Mr. Gross presented a communication of C. C. in passing the same, finally be concurred in. The motion was seconded by several members, and it was carried by the yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas—Bigley, Braun, Bredin, Cochran, Dilworth, Dunlap, Fleming, Gross, Hanley, Hunter, Kelly, Lamb, Lyon, Mahon, Mayer, Mellon, Morrison, Rafferty, Rodgers, Shipton, Stevenson, Sutton, Wilson, Wood—24.

Nays—Auil, Bell, Bowman, Cunningham, Dilworth, Dunlap, Fleming, Gross, Hanley, Hunter, Kelly, Lamb, Lyon, Mahon, Mayer, Mellon, Morrison, Rafferty, Rodgers, Shipton, Stevenson, Sutton, Wilson, Wood—24.

Mr. Braun moved that the Pipe Line ordinance be passed upon its final passage. The ordinance was passed finally upon a call or the ayes and nays